This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

MANUAL
OF
BRITISH INDIA

HUMPHREYS.

600018498-

MANUAL

OF

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

MANUAL

OF

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

BY

E. R. HUMPHREYS, L.L.D.,

HEAD MASTER OF THE CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL: PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS: AUTHOR OF THE MANUALS OF CIVIL LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

SECOND EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

1857.

226. f. 17.

CHELTENHAM:
PRINTED BY GEORGE NORMAN, EXAMINER OFFICE,
CLARENCE STREET.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. Essay on British Government in India 1

II. Appendix I. Annexations of territory. 99

III. Appendix II. List of Governors-General, and the Ministers who appointed them 104

IV. Appendix III. Summary of late events 108

V. Verbal Index to the Essay and Appendices . . . 111

VI. Biographical and Geographical Index 115

VII. Glossary of Geographical Terminations 155

VIII. Glossary of words in common and familiar use. . 157

IX. Chronological Table of Historical Events. . . . 161

ERRATA.

Page	25,	line	27	for	*were*	read	*was*
,,	28,	,,	24	,,	*Holcar*	,,	*Hotkar*
,,	28,	,,	30	,,	*residents*	,,	*Resident*
,,	30,	,,	3&9	,,	*Ahum*	,,	*Alum*
,,	33,	,,	26	,,	*signally*	,,	*finally*
,,	36,	,,	24	,,	*Jennaserim*	,,	*Tennasserim*
,,	52,	,,	15	,,	*authorised*	,,	*unauthorised*
,,	53,	,,	27	,,	*a crore*	,,	*ten crores*
,,	63,	,,	5	,,	*Pattra*	,,	*Patna*
,,	79,	,,	24	,,	*Agra*	,,	*(Agra)*

Opposite *Vallore* insert p. 50.

TO

MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B.,

THE

HERO-GENERAL OF BRITISH INDIA,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS INSCRIBED,

AS A

TRIBUTE OF THE HEARTIEST ADMIRATION AND RESPECT,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

Nov. 20, 1857.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Author has been led to revise, enlarge and republish, in its present form, his Essay on British Government in India, which appeared in 1855, by the circumstance that, owing to the great interest now taken in all matters connected with India, the remaining copies of that little Work have been rapidly sold, and more are still urgently called for.

The Table of Contents will at once show the plan and object of the present Edition, and the alterations that have been made. As the Author has been entirely dependent upon reading, and upon the information received from friends who have resided long in India, amongst whom he feels especially bound to notice Dr. Lamb, of this town, he of course lays no claim to originality

or novelty in this Work. His aim has been to provide schools and general readers, with a useful and comprehensive manual, in a small compass, adapted to the wants of the present time, and corresponding in some degree to his other Civil Service Manuals. Illness prevented him from personally revising some of the early sheets, and hence some typographical errors have remained uncorrected. A list of these is prefixed, and it is hoped that each reader will kindly make the corrections indicated before perusing the work The Author had hoped and intended to adopt one uniform system of spelling Indian names, but has found it impossible to do so, for reasons which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of every one who has given attention to the subject.

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOV. 20, 1857.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

THE position of the East India Company has always been regarded by its historians as a great political anomaly. A company of merchants, originally intent only upon the peaceful pursuits of mercantile profit, have become the possessors, in little more than a century and a half, of an empire larger and more valuable than the better half of Europe, lying at a distance of 12,000 miles from home, and containing a population of at least one hundred and seventy millions of human beings. This territory they have subdued by means of troops and treasure raised — the former principally and the latter exclusively — from itself; and the greater portion of it has been governed by them in the names of native princes, whom they have pensioned and maintained in titular sovereignty, only in order to conciliate the deeply-rooted national prejudices of their subjects. This must appear the more extra-

ordinary, when it it is remembered that, originally, and at subsequent intervals during the growth of their supremacy, the directors at home disclaimed the design of territorial aggrandisement, and even, on some occasions, remonstrated with a governor for having pursued that policy too far.

The history of those transactions, however, suggests the conclusion that it was impossible for them — consistently with the course on which they had entered — to have acted differently. The jealousy and hatred of the native powers — the fanatical contempt of Christians entertained by Brahmins and Mohammedans alike — and their own natural treachery and cruelty, rendered the Indian princes so dangerous as neighbours and allies, and still more as protectors, that self-preservation made it necessary to play them against each other; to preserve a balance of power between them; to convince them of the value of British support; and eventually, when it was found that their attachments were only co-existent with their political exigencies, and that no form that could be devised of oath or treaty was binding on their consciences — to disarm them altogether of the means of injury.

There were other causes also tending to the assumption of that military and political character which the company has ever since retained; these were, the great distance of the foreign set-

tlements, which therefore, as well as the means of transit, required the protection of some armed force; and more particularly, the war between France and England in 1744; because as the rival English and French companies were then both established on the Coromandel coast, they were naturally protected by their respective governments, and afforded the strange spectacle of two European powers carrying on war at the opposite side of the globe. The suspension of that war by treaty, in 1763, left the French government scarcely a vestige of their extensive possessions on the Coromandel coast; and the administrations of Louis XV. were too feeble to recover them. But it cannot after all fail to be perceived that a company of merchants was the association most likely to succeed in such an attempt, because they would be received in some degree with the encouragement usually extended to mercantile speculators, instead of the jealousy and opposition which a body of armed invaders would have encountered.

It was by a similar policy — the cultivation of the mutual conveniences of buyers and sellers — that the Phœnicians established their numerous and wealthy colonies on all the shores visited by their fleets; and it has been sometimes suggested, by political economists and speculators in our own time, that, if the East India Company could have confined their transactions with the native powers

exclusively to commerce, the trade which the maritime power of England would have enabled them to monopolize, would have realized a revenue larger than the amount of their territorial imposts; even if the latter were freed from the debt with which their many wars have encumbered it.

The plan of operations which necessity imposed upon the several governors of India, was this — the Indian princes, in their internal quarrels and difficulties, were glad to avail themselves of the aid of European troops, or of native troops (Sepoys or Spahis) trained by European officers: the consequent success of their arms induced them to admit subsidiary forces within their frontiers, according to the terms of defensive treaties: these troops, they were, in all cases, obliged to pay. The next step was the cession of a territory equivalent to the subsidy, in order to avoid the inconvenience of periodical payments; and, at last, on the appearance of any hostile disposition, which invariably showed itself at the first favourable opportunity, a regard to permanent security suggested that the Prince in question should be deprived of all the reality of power, and compensated by a pension from the Company. This course of subsidiary alliance and final subjection has been pursued, virtually or ostensibly, in all cases where the dynasty has not been altogether extinguished; the most distinguished of such royal pensioners

at present existing being the family of Tippoo Sultan, the Peishwa, Dhuleep Singh, the Ameers of Scinde, and the Ranee of the Punjab.* But the change of policy, the thorough and radical revision of the relations between the Indian and the home governments, which recent events will of course induce, must necessarily involve the abolition of this system; and the representatives of those ancient dynasties, if they are to continue henceforth to receive pensions from our government, will enjoy them as private individuals, without the empty and demoralizing pageantries of nominal sovereignty.

The events which have resulted in the consolidation of this vast empire, may be thus briefly stated—

To trace the history of India† back to very ancient times, even if the existence of authentic records rendered it possible, would be beside the purpose of this essay. It will be sufficient to state, that the Indians were partially known to those nations of antiquity with which we are more familiar, as a wealthy, luxurious and refined, if not civilized, people.

---

* These arrangements cannot be regarded otherwise than as most beneficial both to the princes, whom they placed in security: and to their subjects who were relieved from an intense and unmitigated despotism.

† *India* is the classical name of the country. *Hindustan* in the Persian language is, "the country of the blacks." The Aboriginal name was *Maharata*.

The account given by Quintus Curtius of the ancient Indians, as they were found at the time of the Macedonian invasion (B.C. 325) may be interesting, as supplying evidence of a highly artificial civilisation then in its decline. "The rivers," he writes, "flowing calmly and lazily, bring down gold; and the sea casts upon their shores pearls and other gems, which have been a principal source of wealth; especially since an infectious luxury communicated the knowledge of them to other nations. There, as in all other countries, the peculiarities of climate influence the natural dispositions of the people. Their dress consists of linen garments reaching to the ancles, slippers, and turbans. Jewels are suspended from their ears; and such as are distinguished by wealth or birth, decorate their wrists and arms with gold. It is more generally the fashion to dress than to shave the hair: but the chin they never shave, though the rest of the face is artificially smoothed. But the magnificence of their kings exceeds in splendour the extravagance of all other nations. Whenever a king makes his appearance in public, silver censers are carried before him by attendants, who perfume the road on which he intends to travel. He reclines in a golden palanquin, hung round with pearls, and his crimson dress is starred with gold. The palanquin is followed by an armed guard, and among them, seated on perches, are birds which are taught to dispel

sadness and serious thoughts by their songs. The colonnades of the palaces are gilt, and trellissed over with vines chased in gold, on which are conspicuous the figures of favourite birds in silver. The palace is accessible to visitors during the dressing of the king's hair, when he gives audience to Foreign Ambassadors and administers justice. When his slippers are removed, his feet are anointed with perfumes. His principal exercise is the chace, when the game, collected for a *battue*, is shot down to the sounds of vocal music. Short journeys are performed on horseback, but for longer excursions, elephants are loaded with the houdah; and the bodies of those immense animals are clothed all over in gold. Their repasts are prepared by women, who also act as cup-bearers; for the Indians in general indulge rather freely in wine. In such a state of society, who would suppose that any attention was devoted to philosophy? There is, however, one very austere and ascetic class of men whom they call 'sages.' Among these, it is considered a virtue to anticipate death, and they prefer to be burned whenever sickness or the decrepitude of age overtakes them. To await a natural death, they would regard as a stain upon their memories; and they would consider fire to be polluted, if touched by any but a living body."

The power of India at that time may be esti-

mated from the fact that the princes beyond th Ganges — the kings of the Gangarides and Præsi — in anticipation of Alexander's approach, had collected a force of 80,000 cavalry, 200,000 infantry, 8,000 war chariots, and 6,000 elephants, as we learn from Arrian and Strabo.

Independently of the few notices occurring in the Greek and Latin classics, the rock-temples and other works of art, existing from an antehistoric era, as they are described by Colonel Tod and other modern visitors; the extent and magnificence of Agra — the original capital of the Mogul princes, until the seat of government was transferred to Delhi by Aurungzebe — covering an area of eleven square miles, and containing many splendid architectural monuments; — and the ruins of Delhi* occupying a larger space than the area of London and Westminster, and suggesting a degree of costly magnificence never witnessed in Europe, would present sufficient evidence of the natives having attained that state of cultivation, the result of long prosperity, in which public works on an imposing scale, and of a high artistic excellence, are generally produced. All these relics, however, high as they may rank in the scale of art, belong to an era which was

* The present inhabited city, called Shah-Jehan-abad, *i.e.*, "The City of Shah Jehan," is about seven miles round. The original city, Inderput, dates from the 32nd century B.C., and extended 30 miles along the Jumna.

evidently a period of decline — a period in which excessive and costly ornamentation, analogous to an overgrown social refinement, had already superseded the severity and simplicity of a more correct taste. If no other monument remained, the Sanscrit language alone, without exception the most philosophically constructed, and harmonious and flexible of all forms of speech, and transmitted in a state of perfection, which proves that it must have been long used for literary purposes, would abundantly testify to their intellectual advancement.

After a long enjoyment of peace and prosperity, for which an antiquity rivalling that of the Chinese chronology is claimed, and interrupted only by the Persian and Macedonian invasions, the Government was overthrown by a Mohammedan invasion about the year A.D. 1000, and continued under the dynasty then established until 1389, when the Mogul tartars, who were also Mohammedans, under Timur Lenk (or Tamerlane) undertook a conquest, which was completed after a struggle of 136 years, by his descendant BABER, who established at Delhi and Agra the monarchy known as that of the GREAT MOGUL. It was his grandson, Jehanghire, who received the first English ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, sent in 1610 by Queen Elizabeth, to beg permission for her subjects to trade with his Majesty's dominions. He was not, however, the first of our countrymen

who visited the Court of the Great Mogul; for permission to approach the Musnud was obtained by the mediation of an English physician, Dr. Boughton, who had established himself some time previously in attendance on the royal family.

At an early period in modern history, Indian manufactures in jewellery, silk and cotton, some of which — for instance *calico*, *chintz*, and *muslin* — still bear names of oriental origin* were prized as articles of trade, and brought overland and across the Caspian and Black Seas, through Constantinople, or, by the Red Sea, through Alexandria, by the adventurous merchants of Constantinople, Venice, Amalfi, and Marseilles; until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco di Gama in 1497, when the first European ship, after various trials and adventures, landed her crew at CALICUT, on the Malabar coast. Soon after this the principal Portuguese station in India was established at GOA by the celebrated Alphonso de Albuquerque. In 1594, the Dutch Government, tempted by this success, sent out an expedition, under the command of Hautman, and became involved in hostilities with the Portuguese, in the course of which, and by consent of the

* These names are not known to the natives, but were suggested to early European settlers by the names of the places from which they were obviously taken. The word Shawl, also (*Shâl*), is Indian.

native princes, they established settlements at Negapatam, Sadras, Pulicat, and Bimlepatam, on the Coromandel coast. They were followed, in 1595, by a French Company organized in Brittany, who sent out two ships, and, after attempts to settle ! at Surat and Trincomalee, which were frustrated by the English and Dutch, at length established themselves at Pondicherry,

The first English navigator, who sailed round the Cape, was Sir Francis Drake, who crossed the Pacific in 1579 : and, ten years afterwards, was formed the nucleus of a company, which, headed by the Earl of Cumberland, contributed a capital of £70,000 for the purpose of oriental trade, and, after considerable opposition from the Portuguese, effected their first settlement at Surat. In this character they continued to trade under a charter renewed in 1609, until 1635, when a rival company was formed by Sir W. Courten, under the sanction of James I., which was soon after incorporated with the old, and was again separated from it by the command of Cromwell, only, however, to be once more consolidated.

In 1698 a more formidable opposition was offered by another company which obtained an Act of Parliament in consideration of some pecuniary accommodation afforded to the Government, but which found itself ultimately obliged, after a series of violent recriminations, to incorporate itself with the elder association under the title of

"THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES." They instituted a Court of Proprietors, from which was chosen a committee of twenty-four, called the COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS, with a chairman presiding; and in this form they conducted business till 1744, when they appear as the proprietors of some small territories around their three fortified stations or presidencies, BOMBAY,* MADRAS,† and CALCUTTA.‡ About this time the MOGUL EMPIRE, which had been declining ever since the death of Aurungzebe in 1707 was virtually dismembered by the assumption of independent sovereignty on the part of its numerous viceroys, and their deputies, the NABOBS (or NAWABS, or SOUBHADARS),

---

* *Bombay* was originally a Portuguese station (*Bombahia*, "the good harbour:") it was ceded to Charles II. as part of the marriage portion of his queen, and given by him to the company, who removed thither from Surat.

† *Madras* was originally called *Fort St. George*. Its apparently favourable position is counterbalanced by the furious surf rolling along the Coromandel coast, which renders the shore unapproachable except by a *catamaran* or raft. It was taken by the French in 1746, and restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

‡ This station, now the seat of the Indian government, dates its origin from 1690, when it was built by permission of the Great Mogul Aurungzebe, and called *Fort William*. The Hindu name signifies "*the temple of Kalee*," one of the native deities. The names Fort William, and Fort St. George properly indicated those fortresses originally erected for the protection of the respective stations, and are still in some official documents.

and presented an appearance similar to that of the Roman Empire under some of the late Byzantine Emperors, who were content with a merely nominal submission in exchange for titles bestowed upon the chief magistrates of the Italian republics; or, as Lord Macaulay observes, to that of the empire constructed by Charlemagne, in its dissolution under his feeble successors. It may be admitted as some justification of those tacit revolutions, that the several viceroyalties had been originally independent kingdoms, under native (Mahratta) Princes, whose descendants, availing themselves of their position as representatives of the central government, and taking advantage of its weakness, resumed what they naturally regarded as an inherited right. All that we can learn of those princes from the imperfect sources of information open to us, would show that, on the average, they were not inferior in administrative talent, or — as absolute rulers — in constitutional moderation, to the European monarchs of the present day. Some were tyrannical and cruel: oppression in its countless forms of sovereign and aristocratic license, had, of course, exhibited itself in Asia, as in Europe; but these excesses would seem to have been in some degree compensated by the personal virtues and the political prudence and ability of others. Their collisions with these princes now began to convince the officers of the company of the necessity of

acquiring territory, and of adding revenue to their income.

The first of these military transactions arose out of a disputed succession among the Rajahs of Tanjore, the oldest allies of the Company. In 1742, the reigning prince, Sahojee, was deposed by an internal revolution in favour of Pretaupa Sing, who was accordingly recognized by the British authorities at Madras. When these relations had been maintained for about seven years, the exiled Rajah made his appearance at Madras, and negociated with the Company's representatives for assistance toward his restoration, offering important considerations in the shape of territorial grants, in case he should be successful. They undertook to mediate; but, without deposing his rival, took Sahojee under their protection, and prevented actual hostilities, on the understanding that the fort of Devecotah and a portion of the surrounding territory should be resigned to them. Such was the first negociation by which the English Company became territorial proprietors in India.

The idea of establishing an European empire in the East, by the ancient system of subsidiary alliances, appears to have been first entertained by M. Dupleix,* the governor of the French

* M. Dupleix had married a native princess with an immense fortune, and the knowledge of local politics, and relations and

settlement at PONDICHERRY, who had so far realised that conception as to have made himself, in the name of the Nizam or Viceroy of the Carnatic, the virtual ruler of the most valuable part of the Peninsula, when there appeared on the scene of Indian politics the remarkable individual afterwards known as LORD CLIVE. This man, originally a writer in the Company's service, rose by a series of the most daring and seemingly reckless exploits, to the position of the wealthiest and most formidable European in India, besides annexing an extent of territory larger than France, of which Lord Macaulay observes "that such an amount of revenue, such a multitude of subjects, was never added to the dominions of Rome by the most successful Proconsul." Of his services, the most remarkable were — the memorable victory of PLASSEY; the deposition of the hereditary NABOB of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, in retaliation of his inhuman and murderous imprisonment of the British merchants in the "Black Hole" at CALCUTTA; the elevation to the Nabob's forfeited authority of MEER JAFEIER, in whose name he henceforth ruled those rich provinces, receiving on that occasion from his protege about £300,000, together with the quit-rent payable by the Company for the DELTA of the GANGES, amounting to

prejudices which that lady possessed, enabled him, of course, to conduct negotiations which no European, without such assistance, could have attempted.

£27,000 a-year; and his defeat of a Dutch armament on the HOOGLEY.

Among the various accounts of those important transactions are some which represent the conduct of the Nawab, Surajah Dowla, as less culpable and less intentionally cruel than is generally supposed. It is stated that the young viceroy, soon after his accession to the throne of his uncle Aliverdi Khan, who died in 1756, demanded from the English authorities at Calcutta the extradition of a treasurer who had committed some extensive embezzlements. The demand was refused, and under the irritation of that slight — added to some previous misunderstandings relating to the erection of fortifications at Calcutta — he laid siege to the town. The governor, Mr. Drake, and his council having taken refuge in some vessels lying in the harbour and left the English residents to their own resources, the town was taken. Mr. Holwell, who had assumed the duties of governor in the interval, together with 145 other Europeans, was brought before Suraja, who, whether sincerely or otherwise — for dissimulation is an Asiatic virtue — is said to have addressed and treated them, if not kindly, at least calmly. When night came on, they were placed by their guards in a dungeon which the Company's officers had been in the habit of using as a prison. Of the 146 men, 23 only, scarcely alive, left it in the morning; but there is no actually direct evidence

to prove that the Soubhadar was aware of the appalling event, until it was over. Meer Jaffier was subsequently superseded by Meer Causim, who ceded to the Company, in consideration of their assistance, the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, in the Bengal Presidency. Subsequently, however, the claims of Jaffier were again recognised in the person of his son, who became a pensioner of the Company in 1765, and in the mean time, the Emperor of Delhi, then a fugitive at the Court of Oude, claimed the protection of the Company, and transferred to them all Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars, covering an area of 134,000 square miles, containing thirty millions of inhabitants, and producing a revenue of four millions. The circumstances, that led to a collision, about the same time, with the French governor, were created, as in the former instance, by a disputed succession. Of the two candidates for the viceroyalty, or Nizamut, of the Deccan, one threw himself on the protection of M. Dupleix; while the other was supported by British troops under the command of Major Lawrence. It was the commencement of the Carnatic war, a series of hostilities, which ended in the evacuation by France, in 1778, of the last of her Indian possessions, except Pondicherry, and one or two other small stations.

The consequence of these successes was that Indian stocks rose to 263, and a dividend of 12½

per cent. was declared. These symptoms of prosperity, however, were unfortunately delusive; as the Company, notwithstanding their having stipulated for the *duanee*, or right to collect the revenues or rents, of the NIZAM's dominions, found themselves in debt to the amount of a million and a quarter. This circumstance obliged them, in 1772, to solicit a loan from the Home Government, which they obtained in consideration of receiving at the same time a new charter, by which Parliament made some important changes in their constitution. These were, the appointment of a Governor-General, with a salary of £25,000, who was to reside at Calcutta, to control the Governors of the other two Presidencies, and be assisted by four Councillors, each receiving a salary of £8,000; and the appointment of a Chief Justice with a salary of £8,000, and three subordinate judges with salaries of £6,000 each. It was also arranged that the law-officers should be nominated by the Crown; and the Governors and Military Commander-in-chief by the Directors, subject to the approval of the Crown, with an absolute power of recall vested in the Directors: and that the qualification for admittance into the Court of Proprietors, by whose ballot the Directors are elected, should be raised from £500 to £1,000 in stock. This last change was effected, not on the principle that more intelligence necessarily accompanied the possession of the larger sum, but

because it was found that the larger Proprietors were generally less exacting.

In the meantime, since the return of LORD CLIVE, the affairs of the Company had been falling into disorder, under the management of Mr. Vansittart and his council, and three commissioners were consequently sent out to institute inquiries; but they never arrived at their destination, nor was any intelligence ever received of the fate of the ship in which they embarked.

The first Governor-General appointed under the new act was Mr. WARREN HASTINGS, who resided thirteen years in India, and was subsequently impeached on a variety of charges, upon which, after a suspense of seven years, the House of Commons pronounced a verdict of *not guilty*. The principal counts of the indictment were, that he had hired English troops to the VICEROY of OUDE for an expedition, in which the whole nation of the Rohillas was exterminated, and their territories partitioned; that he had sold to the same Prince the provinces of CORAH and ALLAHABAD, previously assigned by LORD CLIVE to the MOGUL; that he had withdrawn from the latter the annuity guaranteed by the Company; and that he had violently plundered the Rajah of Benares, an ally of the Company, as well as the Begums or Princesses of Bengal, whose servants he tortured. For all these exactions, however, the urgent necessity of

relieving the pecuniary embarrassment of the Company was accepted as a sufficient excuse.

The historical character of the Rohillas is that of a brave, innocent, unsophisticated people, somewhat resembling the Swiss of our time. Situated on the confines of Oude, along the banks of the Caramnasa, and on the side of the Babul Nulla, they had formed a barrier between that kingdom and the fierce and restless Mahrattas, to whom they had even refused a passage through their territory, for the purpose of invading it. The partition of that territory, Rohilcund, a short time after, between the vizier of Oude and the Company was severely censured by the home government as being, more than any other of the acts of Mr. Hastings, one of political dishonesty and ingratitude; but, under the pressing circumstances of the case, the treaty of Benares (1773) by which it was effected, was confirmed.

In 1784 was passed the legislative measure known as Pitt's Bill, suggested by the extensive acquisitions of territory, of which the Company were then in possession. The most prominent feature of this Act was the institution of the Board of Control, and the connexion, by that medium, of the Indian Government with the Crown. This committee was made to consist of six members, and a President or Secretary of State for India, who should assume and lay down his office with the rest of the ministry. But the

whole power of the Board, and of course the supreme government of India, has always been vested in the President and the three members of "The Secret Committee," which consists of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and the senior member of the Board of Directors. The peculiar constitution of this committee and Board invests the President, for the time being, with a power more unlimited than that of any constitutional sovereign in Europe. The relation existing at present between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors may be said to resemble, in its general features, that which the ministry of a country bears to its legislature.

As it was reasonably supposed that the financial difficulties of the Company were caused by their incessant military operations, it was now earnestly recommended that all schemes of conquest be abandoned; and, in order to carry out these views, the choice of a Governor-General fell upon Lord Cornwallis. His instructions, however, were so unsuitable to the political position* of the Company, that he was compelled immediately on his arrival, to engage in hostilities with Tippoo Sahib, the Sultan of Mysore, and son of Hyder Ali, with whom a protracted contest, marked by many vicissitudes, had been maintained during the

* In a minute of 12th February, 1852, Lord Dalhousie says, "The Government of India cannot, consistently with its own safety, appear, even for one day, in an attitude of inferiority."

administration of Warren Hastings. The temporary submission of Tippoo, and the surrender of his sons as hostages to Lord Cornwallis, with the cession of half his territory, after the walls of Seringapatam had been invested by the Company's troops, formed the closing scene of that nobleman's government.

The next Governor-General was Sir John Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth,) whose policy was altogether and successfully pacific. He was succeeded in 1798 by the Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis of Wellesley,) who set out with the same instructions as his predecessors, but concluded his administration by placing the Company in possession, either directly or indirectly, of all the territories from the Himmaleh Mountains to Cape Comorin. The discovery of a correspondence between Tippoo and the French Governor of the Mauritius, coupled with some demonstrations on that island in favour of the Sultan, and the occurrence at the same time of the French expedition to Egypt, appeared to the Governor a sufficient provocation to a renewal of hostilities. The war ended in the capture of Seringapatam on the 4th of May, 1799, by Generals Harris, Stewart, and Baird, assisted by Colonel Wellesley (Duke of Wellington.) The territory of Mysore was partitioned between the Company and the Allies who had assisted them in the campaign, the Mahratta chiefs and the Nizam

of the Deccan; except a central district which was nominally erected into a separate kingdom, under the representative of the ancient Rajahs, then a child of five years of age. Tippoo fell in the assault on the city, and his family was pensioned by the Company.

The record of this short-lived dynasty is an interesting episode in Indian history. Hyder Ali was a military adventurer, who raised himself by a combination of more than ordinary courage, genius, and ambition, to the throne of Mysore, previously occupied by a feeble and exhausted family. Having restored his kingdom, by prudence and self-denial, to a condition of power and prosperity, he established friendly relations with the British authorities at Madras: and these continued uninterrupted during several years, until in the course of his military operations against the Mahrattas, in 1767, they found it necessary to occupy the district of Baramahl belonging to him, and lying immediately on their frontier. This movement was resented by Hyder, who, finding himself unexpectedly relieved, by some fortunate accident, from the pressure of his other enemies, descended fiercely and irresistibly on the invaders, and drove them back to their walls. There he concluded a new treaty with the Company, to the effect that, in case his dominions should be again invaded by a foreign enemy, they should assist him with seven battallions of Sepoys.

Before the close of the following year, the Mahrattas were upon him again, but his allies were unfortunately not in a position to afford him the promised aid, and the result was that, in 1771, he was compelled to purchase the forbearance of his troublesome neighbours by extensive cessions of territory, and the payment of a heavy impost. Weakened by these exactions, he maintained a peace for about six years; but, at the expiration of that interval, was again assailed by his former enemies, upon whom he inflicted so complete and decisive a defeat, that they molested him no more. In the following year, however, 1778, a misunderstanding having arisen respecting the town of Mahe, situated in Mysore, and ceded to the Company, along with other territories by the French government; Hyder declared his determination to protect it, alleging that the Company had broken the treaty of 1767. Mahe was taken, notwithstanding this threat, and the Rajah accordingly invaded the Carnatic, where he was rather favourably received by the natives, and inflicted some heavy losses on the troops commanded by Colonel Cosby, Sir Hector Munro, and Sir Eyre Coote. Hyder Ali died in 1782, immediately after these successes, and was succeeded by his son Tippoo Sahib, between whom and Philip of Spain, the heir of Charles V., an interesting parallel might be traced. After an invasion of Mysore by General Matthews, in which the

districts of Onore, Mangalore, and Ananpore were occupied, a treaty of peace was signed in 1784, under which all conquests were mutually restored. In 1790, a quarrel took place between Tippoo and the King of Travancore, to whose service two British regiments had been recently transferred, when the Company again found themselves involved in a Mysorean war, and again took possession of Baramahl. Pressed, at the same time, by his father's old enemies, the Mahrattas, Tippoo signed a treaty with Lord Cornwallis, by which he resigned half his territory amounting to 24,000 square miles, and then applied himself to a careful administration of his remaining possessions. It was in 1797 that the negotiation, alluded to above, was opened between Tippoo and the French governor, who furnished about 200 soldiers, whom the Rajah undertook to pay. Early in 1799, accordingly, an invading force took the field under General Harris; and after some abortive attempts to negotiate, Seringapatam was invested. The territories ceded to the Nizam on this occasion, by the treaty of partition, were withdrawn in 1800, as an equivalent for the maintenance of the British troops in his service; and subsequently, in 1822, the greater portion of his original dominions were also annexed.

The Mahrattas, a fierce and predatory aboriginal nation, had been long established on the west of the peninsula, at Poonah, about 100 miles S.E.

of Bombay. The reigning dynasty at this time was that of the Peishwa (or Commander-in-chief), which had treacherously supplanted the original line of the Rajahs. Being Brahmins, they had been naturally jealous of the Mohammedan Sultans of Mysore, and, although occasionally combining with them against the common enemy, maintained only that species of alliance usual among the native princes, who might be seen to-day associating in the closest intercourse, and to-morrow devising each other's destruction.

Of the entire struggle for British supremacy it may be said that the predominant feelings of every native competitor have been an intense hatred of the foreigners, an ill-disguised impatience of the restraint which they imposed, and the protection which they extended; and an inordinate passion for power, which neither the anxieties nor the dangers incidental to a state of perpetual rivalry could suppress. It may be added that, if they had only combined sincerely against foreign aggression, the establishment of an European Empire in India would have been impossible.

It is difficult to imagine what attraction royalty, under circumstances of so much mutual jealousy and treachery, can present to any human being, when one reflects that, even under its most favourable aspect, amid peace and civilization and constitutional defences, it is infinitely less conducive to personal happiness and rational freedom,

than the position of any private individual, enjoying moderate wealth and a cultivated mind.

The Mahratta power, after having been more or less indirectly engaged in previous hostilities, became now in its turn the principal antagonist of the Company. It was at this time divided into three rival interests, represented by the Peishwa and two chieftains, named Scindia and Holkar; and, after a long succession of negociations and alliances, it was considered necessary to interfere in order to support the pretensions of the first, and, if possible, to obtain possession of the person of the Mogul, Shah Alum, who was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the second.

Their transactions with the Company arose, like many other previous and subsequent complications, from a disputed succession to the office of Peishwa, which was claimed, in 1775, by Ragoba, uncle of the late commander-in-chief, and by the infant son of the latter. In support of his pretensions, Ragoba applied to the Bombay Government for assistance; and a treaty was concluded to that effect in consideration of his surrendering to them certain territories in which were to be included the islands of Salsette and Bassein, separated by narrow channels from the seat of the presidency. These islands had been originally claimed as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine of Portugal, and having been at that time retained by the Portuguese,

were taken by the Mahrattas in 1739. Before any important results were obtained from this treaty, it was disclaimed by the supreme government at Calcutta; but, as French intervention was apprehended in the cause of Ragoba, a second treaty was hastily closed, of which the conditions were, that Ragoba be recognised as Peishwa, in case the legitimacy of the other claimant could be disproved, but that in case he should be ascertained to be really the son of Madhoo Rao, the territories in question be divided between them. On this understanding, a force of 5,000 men was immediately sent from Bengal, but on their defeat at Wargaum by the Mahrattas of the other party, a convention was concluded on the field, for the restitution of all surrendered territories, and the return of the troops to Calcutta. This arrangement was also disavowed, and Colonel Goddard, who arrived on the spot with full powers, succeeded, after some vicissitudes, in negotiating a final treaty for the retention of Salsette, and the surrender of Bassein. The succeeding Peishwa, Bajee Rao, having espoused the cause of Scindia against Holcar, and being involved in the reverses of his ally, placed himself under British protection; but subsequent events proved his attachment insincere. The assassination of the envoy of the Guicowar of Gujerat, who visited his court under a guarantee of safety from the British residents, led to more decisive measures, which resulted in

his surrender to Sir J. Malcolm, and his resignation of all sovereign and territorial authority. He was assigned a pension by Lord Hastings; and the whole Poonah territory, in 1818, became a portion of the Company's dominions.

In the mean time, 1771, Madhajee Scindia, having possessed himself of the person of the Mogul (or Padshah), who had resigned to him the territories and revenues which the Company had permitted him to retain, under a treaty signed in 1765; was immediately dispossessed of those cessions; and, the Mahratta power having declined in the north, the Mogul fell into the hands of the Rohilla chief, Gholam Kadir, who blinded him with a dagger. Delhi was at that time in the hands of the French adventurer, Perron, who held a command in the Mahratta army, and continued in his possession until 1803, when, on the 8th September, those forces, under the command of another Frenchman, Louis Bourquien, were defeated by General (afterwards Lord) Lake; and on the 23rd of the same month, Major General Wellesley, at the head of 4,500 men, defeated, at the village of Assaye, a Mahratta force of 50,000, disciplined and commanded by French officers. Under these circumstances, a treaty was concluded with Scindia; and the person of the Mogul transferred to the protection of the Company, who assigned him a pension. In the following October, however, 1804, Jeswunt

Rao Holkar, with a strong Mahratta force, laid siege to Delhi, but withdrew on the approach of General Lake. The unfortunate Shah Ahum passed the remainder of his days in peace under British protection, and dying in 1806, was succeeded in his nominal sovereignty by his son Akbar, who gave place, in 1837, to the present "King of Delhi," Mohammed Bahadur.

In the course of those operations, the territory and city of Agra, assigned by Shah Ahum to Scindia, and transferred by him to Perron, as an equivalent for the maintenance of the troops under his command, were resumed in the name of the Company by General Lake. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, also, having, in addition to some less direct acts of hostility, turned the batteries of the fortress of Deeg upon the British troops while engaged with the forces of Holkar, and assisted the latter with his cavalry, was invested in that stronghold by General Lake, and after its capture, in Burtpore, (1805.) There, although the besiegers were unsuccessful in their immediate object, a treaty was signed, involving the payment of a large indemnity of £200,000, distributed over four years; and the territories previously given to the Rajah by the treaty of 1803 were resumed. These victories terminated the most important war in which the Company had yet engaged, and placed them in undisputed possession of the whole of the sea coast.

Lord Wellesley was succeeded in 1805 by Lord Cornwallis, who died immediately on his arrival, and whose place was filled by Sir George Barlow, the senior member of the Council, until the coming of Lord Minto, in 1807. The conquests of the Wellesleys having created some sensation at home, mingled with serious apprehensions of a state of perpetual warfare, the new governor maintained for some time a policy of non-intervention, which he was at length compelled to exchange for a more active resistance to the designs of the Mahratta chiefs, whose subjection was erroneously supposed to have been completed. The form in which their restless hostility now manifested itself was a secret co-operation with the chiefs of the Pindarees and Nepaulese, roving tribes of plunderers, whose forces, like those of the Mahrattas, were almost exclusively cavalry, which amounted at this time to a force of 40,000 men. The Pindarees were not a distinct nation; but a collection of all the wild and lawless outcasts from several Northern and Western tribes, trained to war, and habituated to a roving life of violence and rapine, by the constant hostilities and mutual supicions of the native princes. The movements of their principal leader, Ameer Sing, were becoming suspicious, and Lord Minto was entering upon negociations preparatory to hostilities, when he retired from the Government, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Hastings, an experienced

soldier, who arrived in 1813. After several engagements of doubtful success, a comprehensive and decisive plan of operations was adopted. Separate bodies of troops, commanded by the Governor, Sir John Malcolm, Generals Hislop, Doveton, and Smith, and other officers, formed a circle round the enemy and closed in upon them, after the manner of a battue.*

The bands of the Pindarees, whose usual mode of fighting was the guerilla, were thus cut off in detail, and the Governor was congratulating himself on his success, when hostilities were once more openly resumed by the Peishwa. This insurrection ended, not as usual in the establishment of another royal pensioner, but in the final extinction of the name and authority of the Peishwa, together with the final subjection of the Rajah of Nagpore, another ally of the Company, who had adopted the policy of the former. This Rajah of Nagpore, or more properly of Berar — such being the name of his territory — was Appa Sahib, the successor of Ragojee, whose connection with Scindia had cost him the province of Cuttack. Untaught, however, by the expe-

* The Pindarees and Mahrattas may not improperly be classified under one denomination; but the Nepaulese are a distinct race, exhibiting the characteristics of a *Tartar* origin. It was during this expedition that the Asiatic cholera or *Sitanga*, so fatal on several subsequent occasions, made its first appearance among the European troops.

rience of his family, and in violation of a treaty signed by himself on his accession, he entered into negotiations with the Peishwa, took the field openly against the British forces, in 1817, and was defeated in the memorable battle of Seetabuldee. The result was the renewal of the treaty, subject to some modifications; but violating these also, he was placed under arrest. Escaping from his escort, while on the way to Allahabad, and successfully evading pursuit, he was understood to have forfeited his territorial rights, which were accordingly transferred to the lineal descendant of Ragojee, then only ten years of age. During this prince's minority, the province was administered by British officers, after which it was placed in his hands, on the terms of the treaty signed by Appa in 1816. This Rajah, the last of his family, died in 1853, and in the absence of legitimate claimants to the succession, Nagpore was annexed to the Company's dominions. These measures, of course, involved a considerable accession of territories, Kumaon, Saugur, Huttah, and Darwar, which were duly annexed in 1815 and 1817. In the meantime, the Nepaulese, or, Ghoorkas, who had maintained a separate and obstinate, and, for some time, a successful resistance, were signally subdued, in 1816, by General Ochterlony.

Peace continued from the latter year to 1824, when the arduous and successful struggle with the Burmese Empire began. The causes of this

war had been for a long time accumulating and fermenting. The political relation of the Company with the Burman Empire had begun so early as 1687, when the island of Negrais, at the mouth of the Irrawadi, and the site of a station at Bassein, were occupied by the former, in consideration, as it is believed, of assistance afforded to the Burman Prince, Alompra, in recovering his political independence from the Peguers. From that time to 1793, the Empire continued to increase in power and extent, by the repulsion of several invasions from the East, and the annexation of territory adjoining those of the Company on the Bengal frontier. In 1794, a large body of Mugh robbers, flying from Arracan, took refuge in Chittagong, one of the Company's North Eastern dependencies, and were pursued by a Burmese force, which was met by General Erskine and induced to return. After their retreat, the case of the refugees was investigated, and they were delivered to the Burmese authorities. This act of moderation, however, was attributed to fear, and led to another similar demand in 1812. An oppressed section of the subjects of the King of Ava had been emigrating in large numbers, and taking sanctuary, as before, in Chittagong. As the King had repeatedly demanded their extradition, and there existed no wish to quarrel with him, troops had been sent by Lord Hastings to dislodge them, when they declared that they

would, if necessary, stand to be cut or shot down by the English soldiers, but that they would never return to the slavery from which they had escaped. Such an appeal as this it would have been inhuman to resist, and the refugees were suffered to remain. In the course of the ensuing negociations, the Rajah of Ramree, in the name of the King of Ava, sent a letter to Lord Hastings, in which he demanded a cession of territory, consisting of Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, as compensation: this letter the Governor, with considerable address, affected to regard as a forgery, and sent back with an intimation that it was returned to his Majesty, to afford him an opportunity of punishing the writer. Though the demand was not repeated, the Company became so far involved in the quarrel between the King and the refugees, and found themselves exposed to so many insults and encroachments, that it was deemed necessary to reduce his pretensions by an invasion; and, accordingly, but not until after a Burman army had crossed the frontier between Arracan and Bengal, and successfully attacked a regiment of the Company's native infantry, a force under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell proceeded to assault Rangoon, on the Delta of the Irrawadi; and having taken it without resistance, on the 12th May, 1824, proceeded, in the face of a harassing guerilla, up the river, which all accounts of the expedition agree in

describing as flowing through scenery of singular beauty.

In the mean time — January, 1845 — a force of 11,000 men, was collected at Chittagong, under Brigadier-General Morrison, for the purpose, in the first instance, of reducing Arracan; and then, of effecting a junction with General Campbell on the Irrawadi. Arracan, the capital of that district, was taken; but the difficulty of crossing the Yoomandoung mountains — standing between Arracan and Ava, and the only route then known — frustrated the intention of uniting the forces, and, sickness having, just then, broken out in General Morrison's camp, the greater portion of his troops were drafted off to more healthy stations, and the remainder sent back to Calcutta. The force under General Campbell continued their successful march into the Burman territory. When they approached within about 100 miles of his capital, the King requested leave to negociate, and agreed to the payment of a pecuniary compensation, and to cede the valuable territories of Assam and Arracan in the north, together with Iennaserim, a line of coast on the east of the Gulf of Martaban, extending south to Mergui. These annexations were made in 1826 under the administration of Lord Amherst. During this campaign the death of the Rajah of Bhurtpore provoked, as usual, a twofold claim to the succession. The favourite candidate at court was his brother, Doorjun Sal;

while the juster pretensions, supported also by the British resident, Sir David Ochterlony, were vested in his infant son, Bulwunt Sing.* Doorjun, being naturally the stronger party, was permitted for a few months to retain his usurped sovereignty; but subsequent and early indications of hostility suggested the necessity of deposing him in favour of the legitimate heir; in consequence of which Bhurtpore, which had previously been considered impregnable, was assaulted and taken by Lord Combermere. The young Rajah was then formally placed on the Musnud; Doorjun Sal was taken prisoner, and relegated to Benares, where he received a pension of £600, until his death, which occurred in 1851.

In addition to the territories obtained from the native powers, Trincomalee, originally a French settlement on the coast of Ceylon, was taken from the Dutch in 1796, and in 1815, on the deposition of the king by his own subjects, the whole island was annexed. This colony, however, does not belong to the Company, but is a direct dependency of the Crown. It may be interesting to mention also, that the Island of St. Helena, which has since acquired so much historic notoriety, was originally a Dutch settlement, and, having been ceded to the Company in 1651, was taken from

* The title Sing, appended to the names of several Indian princes, literally signifies, "the lion."

them in 1815 by the Crown, in order to provide more effectually for the safe custody of its illustrious prisoner.

During the progress of the Burmese war, other possessions were added to the Company's dominions. Malacca and Singapore, the last remaining possessions of the Dutch in India, and now known as the "Eastern Settlements," were transferred by the King of the Netherlands, in 1819, in exchange for Bencoolen and other stations in Sumatra. Some years later, 1832, the Rajah of Coorg, a small independent principality on the Southern and Western frontiers of Mysore, was brought into collision with the Company, and forfeited his power and territory under the following circumstances. His violence and cruelty having driven his sister and her husband to take refuge in Mysore and claim British protection, he seized and detained a political agent of the Madras Presidency, who had been sent, with another native, to negotiate; justifying the act as a reprisal. After some losses and reverses, he was finally defeated by Colonels Lindesay, Foulis, and Waugh, and his territory annexed. He resides at present in England, enjoying a pension of about £7,000.

The Affghan war, which broke out after a peace of seventeen years, though intimately affecting their interests, and entailing a heavy expenditure upon the Company, did not arise out of any situa-

tion of circumstances produced by their own act. The causes of the invasion of that district, which took place without the knowledge, or, at least, the sanction, of the Company, are to be found in the policy of the Home Government. For some time before the eruption of the war in 1837, the Russian Cabinet had been maintaining a suspicious correspondence with the Court of Persia. The Shah of Persia had invaded Herat, which is separated from the north-west frontier of the Company's territory only by Affghanistan, of which it is one of the four subdivisions, by Scinde, and the Punjaub; and apprehensions were entertained then, as now, that, by means of an alliance with Persia, Russian influence might extend itself to India. It was, therefore, considered advisable to attach that intervening territory to the British influence by conciliating, if possible; and if not, by removing the existing dynasty, and substituting a prince who should feel that he owed his position to our support.

For this purpose negotiations were opened with Dost Mohammed (Khan) who had been recently placed on the throne by a domestic revolution; and, on the failure of these, overtures were made to the exiled representative of the former dynasty, Soojah ool Moolk — generally known as Shah Soojah — who had been expelled by his brother Mahmoud, and was believed to be favourable to the views of the English government. The result

was an invasion of Affghanistan under Sir John (Lord) Keane, which was attended with considerable suffering and difficulty. After an easy, and apparent success, Soojah was crowned, as Shah, (May, 1839,) at Kandahar, which was then held by Dost Mohammed's three brothers. Soon afterwards, Ghuznee and Cabool, the capital, were taken; and the objects of the war, to all appearances, attained. On the 2nd November, 1841, however, an unexpected, but long-designed, reaction took effect. In Cabool, several English officers, including Sir Alexander Burnes, were treacherously assassinated; and this was but the commencement of a long series of insult, and suffering, and deception. After the massacre of a considerable number of troops, Sir W. Mac Naghten, who accepted an invitation to a diplomatic conference with Akbar, Mohammed's son, was, with some other officers, suddenly assaulted and murdered. It was, then and consequently, stipulated that the British force should evacuate Affghanistan; but the guarantee of safe conduct was characteristically violated; and before the retreating party had proceeded far, literally "running the gauntlet" through bands of fierce guerilla, and losing some few of their number every day, the majority were induced — as being the less of two evils — to place themselves as prisoners in the hands of Akbar Khan. Among these were Lady Sale, and a few other ladies. Of

the rest, but one European, Dr. Bryden, and some half a dozen natives — out of a force of 5,000 soldiers, and 15,000 camp followers — succeeded in reaching Jellalabad, which Sir Robert Sale was then defending against a besieging army. Ghuznee was also retaken, and the Shah Soojah assassinated. Major-General Elphinstone, an old Waterloo officer, who commanded the Bengal army, at a time when he was incapacitated by ill-health, was rather too severely held responsible for the result, and would have been tried by court-martial, had not his death averted so painful an ordeal.

At length, General Pollock, with 12,000 men, threaded the formidable northern pass through the Khyber mountains, and effected a junction with Sir Robert Sale. They were soon after reinforced by General Nott from Kandahar, and advancing on Cabool, succeeded, on the 15th of September, 1842, in retrieving the honour of the British flag. The prisoners in Akbar's hands were also safely surrendered; and after destroying the fortifications and other public buildings of the capital, the conquerors again withdrew, leaving Dost Mohammed, who had been made prisoner by Sir Robert Sale, and was now set at liberty, in possession of the throne. He subsequently solicited an alliance with the Company, and signed a treaty in 1855.

During the early operations of this campaign,

the Sikhs evinced their hostility, arising apparently from dread of invasion, by intercepting the passage of our troops through their territory, and thus necessitating a circuitous route through Shikarpore and the Bolan (or, southern) Pass. The Sikh war, however, arose principally out of internal dissensions. On the death, in 1839, of Rungeet Sing, who had raised himself to supreme power in the Punjaub, and had been allied by treaty to the Company; his son Kurruck succeeded to his power, and in a few months died, it is believed, by poison. In a few hours after, Kurruck's son was murdered, and the succession was claimed, at the same time, by Kurruck's widow, and Shere Sing a son of Rungeet. In 1843 he also was murdered, and a civil war broke out, the excesses and confusions of which eventually led to an invasion of our territory across the Sutlej, in 1844-5. This movement resulted in the battles of Moodkhee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, in which the British troops were commanded by Lords Gough and Hardinge, and Sir H. Smith; and, finally, of Goojerat, which was fought near the Chenaub and Jhelum (*anc.* Hydaspes,) on the scene of Alexander's encounter with Porus, 21 centuries before. In this battle the Sikhs were signally defeated by Lord Gough, and the Punjab annexed to the Company's dominions.

It may be observed here that the name Sikh, or Seik — literally signifying "disciple" — indicates

not a nation but a religious sect. It was founded by a Hindu of the Chastrya, or mercantile caste, named Nanac, and born in 1469. Being, from his childhood, naturally averse from commercial occupations, he resigned himself to reflection upon religious questions, and attempted to reform the existing creeds of his country. His moral code was simple and philosophical; he taught, in direct contradiction to the Hindu and Mohammedan belief, that in the estimation of their Creator, all men are equal; that distinctions of caste are absurd and impious where they set an impassable gulf between man and man. He also inculcated universal charity, mutual humanity and sympathy, a perfect toleration of all creeds; and declared himself an enemy to all wars, no matter under what pretext undertaken. Nanac received from his disciples the title of *guru*, or "pastor," and was succeeded by ten other *gurus*, the last of whom enjoined upon his countrymen the religious duty of always wearing arms, and becoming a nation of warriors.

In the meantime the Affghan war had given occasion also for the invasion of Scinde, by Sir Charles Napier, in 1842, for the purpose of keeping open a communication with the invading army in Cabool. This country had been for several generations governed by a number of co-ordinate princes named Ameers, and inhabited by two distinct races, the Beloochees and the Jauts, of

whom the former are warriors, and the latter agriculturists. Those princes had always evinced an aversion from foreign, and especially from European, alliances; but as a tripartite treaty, preliminary to the Affghan war, had been arranged between the British government, the Shah Soojah, and Rungeet Sing, who had for some time entertained designs upon Scinde; and, as they were under a sort of suzerainty to the Affghan king for the time being, they reluctantly acquiesced in a treaty negotiated by Colonel Pottinger, by which they bound themselves to admit a British force into their territory. These troops were permitted to enter unmolested; but, the disastrous turn of affairs at Cabool encouraged the Beeloochees to manifest their real sentiments. Sir Charles Napier tried the experiment of a new and more stringent treaty; but, on the next day, the British station was attacked; and the battle of Meeanee ensued, (on the 17th of February, 1843,) in which the Beloochees were defeated with the loss of 5,000 men. On this occasion, General Napier was compelled to engage precipitately. Knowing that the enemy's present force exceeded 20,000, and that another day's delay would reinforce them with 30,000 more, he drew out his 2,800 men to meet them, and lost of this little force, but 256 men. This success was followed by another at Hyderabad. The result was the annexation of that country, and the

appointment of Sir Charles to the office of Governor, which he held for a short time. After returning home and publishing a work on "The Misgovernment of India," he was sent out a second time to supersede Lord Gough, but only arrived in time to find the Sikh war successfully concluded by that General.

By these campaigns, extensive districts in the north — the Punjaub and Scinde — were annexed, which it was afterwards considered imprudent to append to an empire already so unwieldy that its existing military force could scarcely be relied on for its protection. The dangers of such extensions notwithstanding,* it would appear from events just now in progress, that the permanent tranquillity of the empire can only be secured by the subjection and reformation of all those its neighbours and dependents, who still retain the will and the power to annoy. Of all our neighbours in Asia, the Chinese alone seem indisposed to quarrel with foreigners. Our war with them, in 1842, it will be remembered, originated in a determination to enforce the protection of the opium trade with India, and may so far be regarded as an Indian war. It terminated in the cession of the Island of Hong-kong, a license for free trade with five Chinese ports, and a

* These dangers, however, cannot exist anywhere but in the absence of a comprehensive and uniform government.

pecuniary compensation for the expenses of the contest.

The second Burmese war, 1852, was provoked by the refusal of the court of Ava to make compensation for injuries inflicted upon the commanders of two British vessels. Martaban, Rangoon, Prome, and Pegu were taken, and annexed by proclamation. After all these important conquests and annexations, and the years of peace and social improvement by which they were followed, it appeared that the whole Mogul Empire, together with some kingdoms never altogether subject to it, had become a colonial dependency of Great Britain; that the largest and richest colony ever attached to any Empire, was ours; perfectly organised and concentrated under our administration, improving under our care, and likely, on the expiration of the Company's present charter, to pass directly under the Colonial Secretary of State, or at least, a special office created for the purpose. All the existing native princes were either ostensibly or virtually our subjects and viceroys. From Cape Comorin to the frontiers of China and Persia, we were absolute; the Portuguese and Dutch who preceded us in establishing settlements on the Peninsula, had long ago disappeared, and the French Government, though still holding Pondicherry, and one or two other less important places, entertains no disposition to question or interfere with our supremacy. The

possessions lying within those limits, cover an area of 1,399,443 square miles, extending over 28 degrees of latitude and 33 degrees of longitude. Within that space are found all the various climates of the torrid and temperate zones; and soils producing, with easy cultivation, harvests of grain, cotton, tea, tobacco, fruits and spices, which to civilised nations are more valuable than the gems and the gold which the Indian princes of older times regarded as their most precious revenues.

The causes that have endangered the permanence, and, for the moment, seemed to shake the solid foundation of all this power and wealth, are yet to be clearly ascertained. It may be a rancorous fanaticism; it may be a long dissembled and deeply-felt hatred of foreign rule; it may be the artful instigation of an envious and baffled enemy. In any case, it has awakened a spirit which no man expected to see revive, and has resulted in horrors that, although witnessed in former ages, on a few isolated occasions of revolution and persecution, the world was hoping to see no more for ever.

We must remember, at the same time, that our native Indian subjects, during their brief and fiend-like saturnalia, have done to us only what they have often, in comparatively recent times, done to each other. It must be remembered, that Asiatic habits and feelings change much less

readily and rapidly than those of Europeans; that Eastern nations generally are very much the same now, in social conventionalities and superstitions, as they were four thousand years ago; for their old traditions and prejudices and antipathies have not yet died out; that absolute monarchies — the only form of government they have yet known among themselves — are the most demoralizing influences ever experienced by the human intellect and the human heart, creating and developing all the vices of the slave; and that these vices are the worst, the most dangerous, and, at the same time, the most contemptible of which human nature is capable.

In their domestic dissensions and rivalries for power, it has been the ordinary practice of Indian princes to deprive of sight, and otherwise mutilate all those of their relatives from whom a competition might be apprehended. It has been not an unusual form of punishment — if a term involving some idea of justice may be applied to capricious and gratuitous cruelty — to tie men to the legs of elephants; the violation of women, and the murder of children have been so common, in all cases of conquest and captivity, that they came to be regarded as the natural penalties of defeat; and ladies of the Zenana, for slight offences, have been frequently undressed, and tied up by the hair to horses' tails until death released them. It appears then that the agonising

insults and inhuman tortures recently inflicted upon our friends in India were no more, *there*, than the customary ebullitions of victorious licence. The feeling, however, with which we think of them, or rather, the impatient indignation that calls away our thoughts from the outrage to the retribution, derives an additional bitterness from the reflection that such scenes might have been so easily prevented. The prompt execution of a few leaders of the mutiny in the first instance, might have saved all the exasperation and suffering that has ensued; for the men who are the most encouraged by impunity — inasmuch as they never act upon principle—are always the most easily restrained by intimidation. A display of fearless firmness, at the outset, might have saved not only the suffering already endured, and that which its punishment must inevitably involve, but much more of another kind which is certain to follow, and of which it is impossible to calculate the extent; because the financial difficulties which have already set in, and made themselves felt even at home, must be very considerably aggravated by the agricultural distress sure to arise from the interruption of the usual cultivation of the lands. This circumstance, compared with which the mere suppression of the mutiny and the formal re-establishment of British supremacy in India, will be matters of easy and speedy adjustment, must

render its administration, for some time to come, an undertaking for which something considerably exceeding the average of diplomatic talent, will be required. The position we have just assumed will probably be rendered more intelligible by a retrospect. The earliest attempt at a mutiny on the part of the native Indian troops was that made at Vellore on the 10th of July, 1806, when the Sepoy troops in the fortress rose upon the companies of the 69th Regiment, and murdered 113 European soldiers, including Colonel Fancourt and thirteen other officers. The arrival of Col. Gillespie from Arcot, with a few troops of the 19th Dragoons, suppressed the insurrection by the destruction of three hundred, and the capture of five hundred of the mutineers. It happened a short time previously, that on the capture of Seringapatam, the sons of Tippoo Sahib had been assigned a residence at Vellore, where unfortunately many of the inhabitants were adherents of the royal family of Mysore; and the mutiny having been attributed to their instigation, they were removed to Bengal.

Once again, during the preparations for the Burmese war, in 1824, the Hindu Sepoys, whose religion, encumbered with an infinity of irrational formalities, prohibits their going on board ship, or crossing the sea, refused to embark for the scene of war, and demanded to be marched overland. Persisting in disobedience, one native

regiment was decimated on the parade ground at Barrackpore, but they eventually carried their point, and were taken over land at a considerable loss of time.

Still later, at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825, the spirit of insubordination manifested itself so formidably that the many scenes of punishment, decreed by courts martial, called for the interference of the Commander-in-chief; and the resentment felt in consequence, by the subordinate European officers, afforded a fatal encouragement to the native soldier. This feeling of impunity was aggravated by the abolition of flogging in 1835; and in 1842, during the Affghan and Beloochee wars, many evidences of a deeply-rooted disaffection began to exhibit themselves. One remarkable instance occurred immediately before the Battle of Meeanee. It has been ascertained that the approach of the enemy's reinforcements, which Sir Charles Napier anticipated by the promptitude and decision of his movements, was known for some time to the native soldiers, and that they suppressed the information, which was acquired only by accident and at the last moment. On the occasion of the occupation of the Punjab, also, in 1849, some Sepoy regiments actually refused to march, unless their demand for additional allowances were conceded, and openly declared that pay was the only consideration which they now re-

cognised as attaching them to the Company's service.

In addition to whatever remote causes may have been operating to produce the present mutiny, which has now almost assumed the aspect of an armed revolution, it is believed — and with every appearance of probability — that the proximate cause was the annexation of the kingdom of Oude, The uniform usages of many centuries have implanted in the minds of the native Indians strong feelings and opinions on the subject of tenant right; and any measure presenting the appearance of confiscation — especially when adopted in time of peace, and authorised by the sanction of an armed conquest — was not unlikely at least to supply an argument to the agitators of discontent.

The kingdom of Oude (or Ayodha) originally known as Kosala, is claimed by native tradition as the oldest seat of empire and civilization, in India. Originally and for many centuries independent, it became, in the 12th century, a portion of the Empire of Delhi, and on the general dissolution of the Mogul's dominions, was occupied in 1760 by Shuja ud Dowla. That prince, having formed an alliance, in 1760, with Meer Causim, who was then at war with the Company, shared his defeat in two decisive engagements; and on the consequent occupation of Lucknow by the British forces, concluded a peace on the condition

of ceding Allahabad and Corah to the King of Delhi, Shah Alum, then under British protection. In 1768, however, the discovery of secret preparations on the part of Shuja, for recovering those territories, rendered it necessary that the extent of his military force should be restricted; but Shah Alum, having in the mean time—as already stated — transferred the provinces in question to the Mahratta chief Scindia, they were resumed by the Company and sold to Shuja, who acquired a further accession of territory in 1774, as his share of the partition of Rohilcund. On Shuja's death, in the following year, his son Asoph entered into a new treaty with the Company, ceding to them Benares and Jounpore, and agreeing to maintain a British force in his dominions at an annual expense of about half a million sterling From that moment, of course, the independence of Oude was at an end; and accordingly, in 1801, the subsidy payable by the Vizir was exchanged by Lord Wellesley for a cession of territory, including Allahabad, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore, and producing a revenue of £1,352,347.

In 1814, the reigning vizier lent to the Company one million sterling, and in the following year, another million (a crore of rupees,) which was required to meet the expenses of a Nepaulese war, and which was supposed to be repaid by the transfer of the worthless and unproductive terri-

tory of Terrai. In 1825, during the Burmese war, the vizier, who had, in the meantime, assumed the title of King of Oude — having renounced his nominal subjection to the Court of Delhi — accommodated the Company with another million, to bear interest at five per cent.; again in 1829 and 1833, two further loans of £624,000 and £30,000 respectively, were advanced; and indeed, whenever the exigencies of the Company required pecuniary aid, it was freely given by the royal family of Oude. The present ex-king ascended the Musnud in 1847, and the continued neglect of some measures of municipal reform, suggested by the Company, afforded a pretext, or created a necessity, for taking the kingdom more immediately under their own administration. This proceeding it may be observed, — however advisable upon other considerations — was strenuously opposed, as involving danger, and certain to produce universal discontent among the Mohammedan population of all India, by Colonel Sleeman, then the British agent at Lucknow. On the death of that able administrator, the design was matured, and eventually carried into effect, under circumstances the least calculated to reconcile the natives to the change. It was not until his capital was invested with an irresistible British force, by order of Lord Dalhousie, that Wajid Ali was made aware of the new arrangement; and such was his feeling on the occasion that, though unable to oppose it,

he refused the acquiescence which might be inferred from his acceptance of the pension assigned to him. This act is believed by men intimately acquainted with India, to have caused the explosion of the discontent, previously smouldering in the minds of the native troops, and encouraged by an unwise concession in the case of the Barrackpore mutiny; it is also believed that the visit of the Queen of Oude to England was undertaken not so much for the avowed purpose of appealing to the justice of the English public, as to cover the designs of subverting British supremacy in India, which was conceived not by by the king himself, who is incapable of so comprehensive a view, but by his principal adviser Ali Nuckee; there is reason, also, to suspect that emissaries of the Russian Government had been for some time previously fomenting the discontent; and the presence of Russian officers among the rebellious Sepoys, lends additional strength to that suspicion. The King of Delhi, it is now known, was a party to, and engaged zealously in the conspiracy: and the month of August, before which it was calculated that the Queen of Oude would have left England, was the time chosen for commencing active operations. Independently of the warnings given any time during the last 20 years, by men who have had long personal experience of India, the immediate preparations for rebellion could scarcely have escaped the notice,

or failed to excite the serious alarm of a vigilant government. Very early in the year the sacred cake and the lotus* — like the burning cross-sticks of the north — travelled from hand to hand through every garrison in the north-eastern presidency. Messages and letters without number were sent to every regiment; agents and emissaries were travelling to and fro; and nightly meetings were held, without much disguise or concealment, in the lines of every station. Still the local government slumbered on in self-complacent security. The first actual and official notice of the growing symptoms of disaffection, was taken by Colonel Hearsey, who addressed the assembled troops at Barrackpore in the native language, and succeeded in suspending for some days the outbreak of discontent; but the unfortunate cartridges, in spite of all explanation, were still rankling visibly in their minds, and so sorely, that at Berhampore the native soldiers openly refused to touch any cartridges whatever, or even the paper of which they were to be made, when

* In the old Hindu Trinity, consisting of personifications of the generative, preservative, and destructive elements of nature, and now known as Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, the flower of the lotus, (*nymphœa nelumbo*) from a peculiarity in its shape, was the emblem of the first of those powers, as the serpent typified the second, and the lion the third. Sometimes the goat was substituted for the lotus; and hence the triple composite emblem known to the early Greeks as the Chimæra.

permitted to manufacture them for their own use. The 19th and 34th regiments were the first to proceed to extremities: the former having risen against their officers at Berhampore, in February, were disbanded in March; and the latter having, in March, witnessed an attempt on the life of an European officer, and evinced a decided sympathy with the assassin, was disbanded some weeks after.

It was, however, on Sunday, the 10th of May, at Meerut, about 40 miles north from Delhi, that the mutiny wore a determined and formidable aspect. On the preceding day eight of the mutineers had been placed in irons and imprisoned: and as the Europeans were preparing to attend evening service in the church, the 3rd native cavalry, who had risen in the meantime, rode at full speed to the lines of the 11th and 20th infantry. The excitement was caught up in a moment, for they were expecting and prepared. The prisoners of all classes were immediately released by their native guards; and in an hour or two, fire and sword, and human passions fiercer still than these, had done their work upon every European within reach. Night fell upon the scene, and while the 60th Rifles, the only other European corps in the garrison, except a troop of artillery, were waiting for an expected reinforcement of the Carbineers, who were delayed by some unaccountable cause, the mutineers escaped and swept down to Delhi, receiving only a few

parting shots from the artillery, On their arrival at Delhi, in the course of the next day, the troops upon whom Brigadier Graves relied for their dispersion — the 38th, 54th, and 74th N.I. — joined and fraternized with them. The European officers were shot down, and an indiscriminate massacre raged through the streets, and around the precincts of the old palace. The magazine, containing large stores of ammunition, was the next object of attack; but here they were anticipated. A young artillery officer, Lieut. Willoughby — whose name will be remembered so long as men write or speak of Delhi and the mutiny of 1857 — had laid his train, and waited calmly till the building was full. Then, almost with a certainty of sharing the death which he inflicted, he applied his match; and the next moment two thousand murderers had ceased to live.

In the meantime, a considerable number of European residents had taken shelter in the Flagstaff tower outside the walls; and when the capture of the city was ascertained, were advised by the Brigadier commanding to make their escape. Of these, some wandering up and down for weeks, and hiding by day in the jungle; some murdered by the way, only exchanged a sudden for a lingering death. A few, exhausted, emaciated, sun-scorched, and deprived of all but mere life, succeeded in reaching Calcutta, nearly 900 miles distant, "*specie et fortuna supplieum.*" The King

of Delhi had been immediately proclaimed Emperor of India. The name of the Mogul, of the descendant of Timur, has been through all the vicissitudes of the last two centuries, in the minds of the natives, associated with and hallowed by the old traditions of national glory; and the first opportunity of restoring that dynasty, and calling up a spectral shadow of departed greatness, was eagerly and wildly seized.

The scenes of horror and desolation that make up the history of the succeeding three months are only too well known, and likely to be long and painfully remembered. By the end of that interval, the possession of India may be said to have been, for the time, virtually lost — all except the seats of the three Presidencies; the Punjaub, where the first indications of revolt were promptly crushed by the resident at Lahore, Sir John Lawrence: and Lucknow, where his brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, with equal courage and decision, held out, while life lasted, with his small garrison, against a large city full of infuriated rebels. During those three months, the mutiny spread among the native troops at Agra; eastward to Benares, and Allahabad, and even to Calcutta, where two regiments were disarmed: down to Gwalior, and Jansi, and Cawnpore — where Sir H. Wheeler fell, and 240 ladies and children, with all the rest of the European garrison, were treacherously murdered, after surren-

dering to Nana Sahib*—westward to Moultan and Hyderabad: and, in short, to all stations of importance throughout the northern half of the Company's territories. In the southern Presidencies, also, which appeared to be secure up to that time, an uneasy feeling began to show itself toward the close of July; and five regiments in Bombay, and one, at least, in Madras, were then scarcely trusted.

Among the many instances of personal valour and heroic perseverance which this emergency, like all others of its kind, has called forth in the British army, the efforts of Brigadier Havelock merit especial notice. With a small force consisting of two regiments, the 64th and 78th, a few Sikhs and some fusileers, he set out early in July from Allahabad to the relief of Cawnpore. In ten days, and under a tropical sun, this little band of heroes, marched 124 miles, and engaged four times, successfully, with the enemy; but, after all, arrived too late. Having burned Bithoor, whither Nana Sahib had retired, twelve miles distant, they crossed the Ganges on their way to relieve Lucknow. After another victory, however, the drain upon their numbers obliged them to return to the river, in order to place their sick and wounded in shelter at Cawnpore. They were now reduced

* Nana Sahib is of Mahratta birth, and claims to be the representative of the Peishwa.

to 900 men; and in the face of swollen rivers, armed batteries, and an increasing force of the enemy, to advance would have been suicide. Still, they struck two other blows yet, before they re-crossed the Ganges. Reinforcements, brought up in time, would have insured the success of the mission; and troops were already leaving Calcutta, when they were recalled by an outbreak of the mutiny at Dinapore, where four native regiments had been permitted to escape under the loaded guns of the battery. This disappointment, independently of the encouragement it imparted to the enemy, placed Brigadier Havelock's force in a situation of imminent danger; not sufficiently strong to attempt any aggressive movement, and lying between two hostile forces.

In the mean time, on the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Delhi, a body of European and Sikh troops were collected at Umballa, to march up to the head quarters of the rebellion, under the command of General Anson. But the want of a siege train retarded their movements, and when the guns came up, the troops found themselves without any mode of conveyance such as the climate rendered necessary, and were obliged to proceed slowly on foot. General Anson died of cholera, at Kurnal; and General Barnard led the force, the other 78 miles, on to Delhi. He was joined on the road by Brigadier Wilson, who was in command of a reinforcement from Meerut, and had just

defeated a body of the insurgents on the Hindun, a stream flowing into the Jumma. They appeared before Delhi on the 8th of June, and found the mutineers encamped outside the walls. The want of a sufficient force — of artillery especially — restricted their operations to the defensive, and even these were impeded by the necessity of obtaining their ammunition from Lahore, as the communication from Calcutta was intercepted. In this position, however, they repelled every sortie, and took possession of every gun that the mutineers ventured to bring outside the walls. On the 5th of July, Sir H. Barnard died of cholera, and the command devolved upon General Reid.

Trifling as the alleged provocation to this revolt may appear to us; and certain as it may be that the occasion was improved by artful and mischievous suggestions; we must remember, after all, the tenacity with which prejudices and superstitions, intrinsically irrational, are embraced by nations more intelligent and enlightened, than we give the Brahmins and Moslemin of India credit for being. Let us suppose an analogous case — that of European troops in the service of an Eastern government, commanded to shave their heads and wear turbans, or to tattoo their faces: though the change might be in itself a matter of indifference, we know that it would be immediately resisted by a mutiny. Again, distinctions of caste are not only virtually recognized, but jealously maintained

by every civilized European community; and the several social ranks, or strata of society — that is, castes, — in free England, republican France, and democratic America, are as rigidly defined as ever they were under the Pattra dynasty in India; with the simple difference that the distinction and exclusion are not hereditary — at least, not permanently so — or enforced by the sanction of religion.

The sensitiveness of the natives to those prejudices, has been always felt and taken into practical account by the Government at Calcutta; probably beyond that point where such a consideration would be consistent with military discipline and subordination; because a secular influence was conceded to an absurd superstition — an influence against which serious precautions have been taken in other cases, and in other parts of the empire nearer home. Every reasonable concession, and some unreasonable concessions, have been made to the cumbrous and incovenient prejudices of the Brahmin. He has had the satisfaction of seeing British soldiers employed in the pageantries of his inhuman idolatry; and even from his military uniform he has been permitted to exclude everything that he fancied it a a profanation to touch. All this has flattered his spiritual pride, and encouraged him to attach an undue and imaginary importance to his doctrine and to himself. It will be remembered that it

was a question of uniform that afforded the pretext at least, if not the whole cause, of the Vellore mutiny. The Sepoy regiments were commanded to substitute for their national turban the regulation cap, which they considered little better than the Feringee hat, to which all Asiatics entertain an inveterate hatred; to shave their beards, of which, in general, they have but little to part with; and they were forbidden to wear ear-rings, and the sacred caste-mark upon their foreheads. Those regulations — like the Enfield cartridges in the present case — were magnified into an attempt upon their religion. The resistance which they provoked was apparently suppressed by the lash, and a few dismissals from the service, and subordination appeared to be restored, when it suddenly broke out again in a more determined and formidable shape, as already described.

Now, the fact that many natives of the mercantile — or third — caste, have accumulated large fortunes; and that some, who are even Pariahs, have acquired wealth, and with it the social influence which it always and everywhere commands, supplies an important practical suggestion; which is that, if in other situations — in the Indian army, for instance — men of low caste who are not encumbered with traditional superstitions, be admitted to an opportunity of superseding the high-caste man in actual respectability; high-caste will eventually become contemptible

through mere insignificance; and that in this way its influence may be more effectually counteracted, than by direct opposition or timid concessions.

The changes that have totally divested the Company of that mercantile character, which alone they originally assumed, were effected by their successive Charters. The authority under which they first assumed any political privileges was the Charter of 1624, which permitted them to punish their servants abroad by civil and military law. By that of 1661 was conferred the power of making peace or waging war with any nations "not being Christians." Previously to this, in 1652, a license had been obtained from the Mogul, at the trifling cost of 3,000 rupees,* granting the privilege of an untaxed and unlimited trade through the district of Bengal. The cession of Bombay, in 1688, was accompanied by a permission to exercise on that island all the functions of a government. In 1814, in consequence of many and earnest remonstrances, their monopoly of the Indian trade was abolished in favour of British merchants in general, under the restriction that only ships of not less than 350 tons burden, might visit the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bengal, on obtaining the

* A *rupee* is a silver coin, value 2s. A lac of rupees is 100,000 equal to £10,000. A *crore* is ten *lacs*.

Company's license; but even this limitation was relaxed to some extent in 1825. Under this competition, the Company's commercial profits disappeared, except those arising from their trade with China, of which they retained the monopoly till 1833; when, on the renewal of their Charter, all commercial enterprises were interdicted. Since then their revenue has been raised exclusively from the *rents of Crown lands, and the monopolies of salt and opium, the Mint* and *Post-office,* and some *customs' duties** (*akbaree*), diminished of course by the expense of maintaining their civil and military establishments. Of these the latter consists of about 265,000 soldiers, either native or enlisted at home, in addition to whom they employ about 30,000 of Her Majesty's troops, who receive double pay, at the Company's expense, while abroad.

On the abolition of their mercantile character were also abolished the arbitrary privilege of the Company to grant licenses for immigration from the home country, and the differential duty upon East India sugar for the benefit of the West India exporters. Since the opening of the trade by these relaxations, it has increased on the whole about 150 per cent.; in some special instances three and four fold, and in other cases a totally

---

* The Post-office yields scarcely any profit revenue; nor does the Mint, except some small profit on copper coinage. The most profitable imposts are those on spirits and stamps.

new traffic has been created: while the prices of all imports from India have fallen in very nearly an equal proportion; and the value of the exports of English manufactures doubled. *These facts alone would suffice to prove the error of the principle upon which all artificial restrictions of commerce are founded — the idea that whatever is gained by one party must be lost by some other.* The commerce of India may be carried indefinitely beyond its present limits by following up the *projects of improved modes of communication and locomotion;** and the revenues of the Company may be thereby proportionally increased. This would enable them to pay off the large debt, amounting to about 39 millions, which they have necessarily incurred in their incessant wars. Their income under present circumstances, if relieved from this debt, even without any accessions from extended commerce, would be about 22 millions, subject to the expenses of the civil and military establishments: and the difference to any community between the absence and the pressure of a public debt may be illustrated by the fact, that in England the *average taxation on every individual is about* £13, *and in America about nine shillings.*

In right of the non-residence of its government,

---

* It is calculated by Mr. Porter (Progress of the nation), that the expense of transport on the backs of oxen in India is seven times that on common roads.

India must be regarded as a colony, *but it differs in some prominent features from other colonial dependencies;* maintaining its exceptional character in having a federal* government, which rules, not on the scene of its operations, but at home: and in not being colonized by permanent settlers from the parent country. The nature of its government, consisting principally of men whose local experience (civil or military) has qualified them for the office, is considered so favourable to the development of its resources, and to the adaptation of measures to its requirements, that it has been suggested that the other colonies would derive considerable advantage from the appointment of a similarly-constructed council to superintend them all.

The great benefit of such an administration, if not too conservative, would be its *continuous identity* — for corporations live longer than individuals — and the removal of those disadvantages which must result from *the frequent changes* of the heads of the Colonial Office, as at present constituted.

Secondly, although the most wealthy of our colonies, *it has never been occupied, to any appreciable extent, as a field for emigration.* It was not until the abolition of the Company's mercantile mono-

* *A federal government* implies a local legislature and executive, controlled by and connected with the central government at home; such is, for instance, the government of Canada, and such was the government of Ireland before the union.

polies, that British-born subjects were permitted to purchase and hold lands in India in their own names. The English residents, being exclusively the servants of the Company, merely set out with the intention of spending twenty or thirty years abroad, and returning wealthy, or at least independent. This practice, it may be observed, involves *a drain upon the resources of India*, from which other colonies are almost entirely exempt; and of course *a pecuniary advantage to the United Kingdom*, where all fortunes accumulated in India are eventually distributed. It is calculated, that very nearly three millions annually flow from India into these Islands; while most other foreign dependencies possess merely the negative value of being favourable positions to hold in time of war, or of affording situations and employments for the patronage of the government.*

This state of alienation, unwise as we now perceive it to have been, was the natural result of government by a Joint-Stock Company—of the jealousy of monopoly; and no policy could have been more short-sighted. No conquered territory has ever yet been appropriated without being inhabited. On this point, indeed, as on many others, a lesson may be learned from the ancient

* This remark applies especially to the North American Colonies, the Canadas, Nova Scotia (the chief value of which consists in the position and accommodation of its harbours) Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, &c.

Romans, whose colonies, specially so called, always consisted of plantations of citizens. It was as much by residence, as by conquest, that the Mohammedans became masters of India: between them and the Hindus there was, at the first, as little of congeniality or sympathy of any sort, as there is, at present, between either of them and us; and there is no inference more plainly deducible from all the analogies of history, than the certainty that, until we really colonize India, and raise up an European element in the population, we shall be regarded merely as slave-holders and tax-gatherers.

Whoever has studied the history of India must be convinced that whatever tends to retard the assimilation of the European and Asiatic races, must perpetuate the insecurity of the British power, and render it liable, at any moment, to an explosion of the mine of jealousy and disaffection upon which it stands. It is true that, with all its defects, the present Government of India is better than any ever known to have existed under the native dynasties, and much superior to any that the natives could even now organize, if left to themselves; but the higher classes of Hindus feel only that they are protected in a subordinate position; and the lower classes, that they are the oppressed creators of wealth which is wrested from them by strangers.†

† The Directors recognise as the possessors of the lands not

The late Sir Robert Peel's theory of Colonial Government was centralization, that is, a political assimilation of all the citizens of the empire under one comprehensive system, which should not regard any provincial subject as an alien, treating the Canadas and the Ionian Isles, for instance, as Lancashire and Warwickshire. Such a system would obviously tend to preserve the integrity of the Empire more certainly than that of local and affiliated governments, which must, sooner or later, incline towards dismemberment.

Applying this theory to India, and remembering that the moral influence of a Government, by which alone it can be permanently upheld, is exclusively derived from a conviction on the part of its subjects that they are benefited by their subjection, we must perceive that, *by identifying the interests of the natives with our own, by extending to them such mental illumination as shall enable them to appreciate, and participate in, our administration, and above all, by exhibiting to them the practical superiority of Christianity in its social influences,* we shall most effectually perpetuate our dominion and fulfil the legitimate functions of a Government. It is a recognised principle in the science of

---

the Ryots, or agriculturists, to whom they really and originally belong, but the Zemindars, an intermediate class, who act as *quæstors* and collect the rents, which their additional exactions render so heavy an impost as to leave but little in many instances for those who pay them.

Government, that the chief object and motive of colonization should be the happiness of the colonists; and, in general, that the proper functions of a Government (by transgressing which it must degenerate into tyranny) are, to ensure the safety of person, property, and reputation, without imposing any further personal constraint than may be necessary to secure those ends.

Many efforts have been made, even with the co-operation of intelligent natives,* towards the diffusion of education in India; principally by Lord Wellesley, Lord Metcalfe, and Lord William Bentinck. Of these benefactors, the first founded a college in Calcutta; the second spent a long and useful portion of his life in the India service, (from 1801 to 1838), and was so far in advance of his own time, that his views of Colonial Government, education, and the freedom of the press, were then considered dangerous. He felt that his theory of moral, and consequently of political improvement, was merely a recognition of what common justice demands from power; and to

* Many wealthy Hindus are intelligent gentlemen. Some have attained, and worthily kept a position in the most intellectual society in Calcutta; such as Dwarkanauth Tagore, who visited England in 1845, and Ram Komul Sen, who was a member of the Calcutta Schoolbook Society, a promoter of the Hindu College, the compiler of an English and Bengali Dictionary, one of the committee of the Asiatic Society, the personal friend of Dr. Wilson, Sanscrit Professor at Oxford, and, it may be added, the architect of a fortune of £120,000.

those who represented the danger of a more cultivated intelligence on the part of the natives, he used to reply, that we should do our duty and leave the result to Providence; and that if our dominion were to be upheld only by ignorance, it had better fall at once. Lord (then Sir Charles) Metcalfe can scarcely be said to have been actually Governor of India. Having acted in that capacity, as Deputy for a short time, between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland, he was removed to America, and died Governor of the Canadas. The third, who governed India till 1835, was, like others of his family, a nobleman of similarly enlightened and benevolent views, and introduced many reformatory measures, for which his name is still revered in India.

But any intellectual advancement, thus created, can only aggravate feelings of national jealousy, unless accompanied by a progressive removal of disabilities; for, in proportion as a community improves in intelligence, its tendency towards progressive measures and a constitutional form of government increases. Towards the conversion of the Hindus much laudable energy and perseverance have been devoted; but they are not a people easily converted. The Hindus have in the original (Sanscrit) language their *Vedas* and *Shastras*, (respectively analogous, in a certain sense, to our Scripture and Commentaries), in

which the existence of one Supreme God is inculcated, and they consider an appeal to the authority of these writings a sufficient answer to all argument. The prevailing superstitions engrafted, in the course of time, upon what was originally a system of pure Deism, are that of the ancient Hindu Trinity, or the religion of Brahma, whose allegorical types of the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer, found their way, in some ante-historic period, into the older mythology of the Greeks, under the names and forms of the Chimæra, Briareus, Argus, Minotaur, &c.; secondly, the Mohammedan Faith, which extends over about one-eighth of the population; and thirdly the dark and cruel idolatries of the Buddhists and Jains. There is also, in Malabar, a small settlement of descendants of the ancient Jews, who have resided there so long as to have lost all record of the immigration of their ancestors.

The savage institution known as the Suttee, a voluntary sacrifice of wives upon the pyres of their husbands, dates from a very remote antiquity, and is sometimes supposed to have originated in an expedient for suppressing a then prevalent custom of husband poisoning. The attachment of the natives to this form of suicide is so strong and so artfully sustained by the priests, who receive large presents on these occasions, that, when its suppression was first contemplated by the resident government, with

the concurrence of some of the most liberal and intelligent Hindus, a vigorous and formidable opposition against the reform was organised. It has been recently ascertained, however, from an examination of the Vedas by Professor Wilson, of Oxford, that such a ceremony is not enjoined anywhere in those writings: and the knowledge of this fact, aided by the light of a comparison with Christianity, cannot fail eventually to dissolve whatever trace of this wretched infatuation still lingers in the minds of the Hindus.

Since the ceremony was formally suppressed by Lord W. Bentinck, some few cases have been recorded; but, after the more stringent measures adopted by Lord Ellenborough, there is reason to hope that it may be heard of no more; and that future generations of Hindus may look back upon the Suttee, as we do upon the human sacrifices of the Druids. The procession of the car of Juggernauth, which took place annually at Pooree, in Orissa, has been also suppressed.

The custom of female infanticide, now considerably abated, was encouraged by the heavy expenses attending the marriages of daughters, which rendered it burdensome for persons of humble means to rear more than one. This expenditure consisted, not in the payment of a dowry, or the splendour of an entertainment, but in providing presents to gratify the rapacity of the mendicant *Brahmins*.. It is remarkable that

this sacerdotal caste, conventionally regarded as the superiors of the rest of the community, possess no property, and live exclusively upon the contributions extorted from superstitious reverence; while *the mercantile clase*, the most respectable and intelligent, as well as the wealthiest, of the natives, holds an inferior rank. The other castes are the *military* and the *agricultural*. The occupations of these several sections are hereditary and unchangeable; and the loss of caste, which is the penalty of intermarriage or any other unconventional act, involves degradation to the rank of *Pæriah* or social outlaw. It is evident that such an institution must perpetuate a disparity of civilization and mental development, for an ignorant class will ever be weak and oppressed; it is equally clear that its abolition must be one of the first and most beneficial results of the dissemination of Christianity. Bishop Heber designates the system as "destructive of the feelings of general benevolence, and tending to render nine tenths of the people the hopeless slaves of the remainder."

The Hindus are generally considered inferior to Europeans in physical development and energy; and by some philosophers the smaller size of their heads is supposed to indicate a corresponding deficiency of intellect, which they are said to compensate by a proficiency in fraud and dissimulation, the natural resource of the feeble. This is true of the Bengalees especially, of whom Lord

Macaulay says that no possible form of oath is binding on their consciences; and the assertion is borne out by the fact that known criminals are frequently acquitted by the legal tribunals, from the impossibility of believing the evidence against them. The accounts given by all residents of the character of the *low caste Hindus* are unfavourable, except that of Bishop Heber, who, although he finds them tainted with "all the vices of the slave and the robber," still represents them as susceptible of a high moral cultivation. Of him it may perhaps be said that his own amiability of character was calculated to elicit whatever good qualities existed in those with whom he came in contact; but, as such qualities, in order to be perceptible, must have some existence, there is reason to believe that his anticipations for the great mass of the people may be realised.

A glance over the map of Asia will be sufficient to demonstrate the importance to England of her Indian Empire, and the necessity of attaching it by stronger ties than the treacherous bonds of fear. It will be seen that Russia, with her dangerously aggressive policy, occupies all Northern Asia from the mountains to the sea, and stands in suspicious proximity to the northern limit of the British territory, from which she is separated only by the kindred race of the Tartars.

Russia has always been desirous of maintaining a friendly understanding with Persia, where, if op-

portunity should offer, a dependency scarcely inferior to ours in natural resources might be annexed, and form a basis for future operations. Not less evident is it that our trade with China, protected and promoted by our vicinity in India, must be imperilled or curtailed by the dominion of a rival, or enemy, over any of our present Indian possessions. In the absence, therefore, of motives of duty and benevolence, policy alone would suggest that our position should be fortified by *the only true means — namely, by elevating the natives to a footing of citizenship and fraternity.*

"It is true, that the government of a country like India by a small number of Europeans, is something anomalous, and will naturally be beset with difficulties. But it should be the object of legislation, particularly when a new system is to be inaugurated, to do all that can be done towards diminishing these difficulties, and preparing the way for that mutual understanding between the governing and the governed without which the British empire in India can be considered only as a temporary and accidental possession of this country.

"Very little has as yet been done in this respect, and this rather by Hindus than by the English. The Hindus, at least in the larger towns, have studied not only the language and literature, but also the prejudices and weaknesses of their rulers; but they have done so mostly from selfish

and sordid motives. It is the duty of the English, conscious as they must feel of their intellectual, moral, and political superiority, to do the same, only from higher motives and from a feeling of duty. The civil servants of India should not be mute machines for collecting taxes and distributing justice; they ought to be the moral rulers of India, and, without being obtrusive or magisterial, they ought to stretch out their hands to those who require their help and guidance. Providence, by granting to England the conquest of India, has called upon her to fulfil a duty, which is to infuse new life into the decaying body of the Indian nation, the most gifted of all the nations of Asia, and full of promise for the future history of that continent."*

The influence by which Hindustan is to be Anglicised must of course be sought only in the local government, of which the following is the present constitution. To the three original presidencies, other districts have been more recently added, under separate Lieut.-Governors. They are at present nine, viz., Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Agra, Saugor and Nerbudda, Punjaub, Cis-Sutlej, Nagpore, Pegu, Madras, and Bombay. Each of the old presidencies has its own army. Previously to the present revolt, the Bengal army, which has now ceased to exist as such, consisted

* *Times*, October 18, 1855.

of seventy-four regiments of N. I.; eleven of light cavalry; three brigades of horse artillery, British and native mixed; six battalions of British and three battalions of native foot artillery; two regiments of British fusileers; and thirty-one irregular native regiments; an engineer corps; a corps of guides; and eighteen local regiments, somewhat resembling our militia; with about twenty regiments of British infantry, and two of Dragoons. The Madras army consisted of fifty-two regiments N. I.; eight of N. C.; four battalions of British and one of native foot artillery; one brigade of horse artillery, mixed; six regiments of British infantry; one of British fusileers; a corps of engineers; and a British cavalry regiment. The Bombay force comprised twenty-nine regiments of N. I., and three of N. C.; one brigade of horse artillery; two battalions of British, and two of native foot artillery; four regiments of British infantry; one of fusileers; an engineer corps; a British huzzar regiment, and fifteen regiments of irregulars. The irregular regiments are so called, because they are commanded by fewer officers, and differently paid and dressed from the others.

"The Commander-in-Chief in India" is specially the commander of the Bengal army, but exercises a paramount authority over the Lieut.-Generals commanding at Bombay and Madras. Each has also its own Governor and Judicial Establishment, sub-

ject to the control of the Central Government at Calcutta. There the Governor-General is assisted by a *council of five*, of whom the military Commander-in-Chief is one; while each of the Governors of the other Presidencies is assisted by *three councillors*. For a seat in any of these councils a *residence of ten years* is an indispensable qualification.

The Judicial Establishment consists of the *Chief Justice* and *Puisne Judges* of Calcutta, where, in addition to the High Court of Appeal *(Sudder Adawlut)* and the Civil and Criminal Court, *(Nizamut Adawlut)*, justice is also administered by subordinate tribunals, called *Zillah Courts*. In the two former, which are under the Home Government, Hindus and Mohammedans are employed, and intelligent natives are now considered competent to serve on the *punctayets* or arbitration juries,—an institution of great antiquity, under the native governments—while in the latter, which belong to the Company, natives (*moonsifs*) are eligible to sit as Judges. The other Presidencies have each a Chief-Justice, with one Puisne Judge at Bombay and two at Madras, whose duties are also lightened by the jurisdiction of inferior courts. The supreme courts are intended especially for the administration of justice to British residents: and the others to adjudicate between natives, and between natives and Europeans. All that portion of the civil administration of India,

which is analogous to that of the local magistrates, or justices of the peace, at home, is in the hands of that class of officers, who used to receive their appointments from the Directors, after an education and training at Haileybury College: and who are now selected from the candidates at competitive examinations. These appointments, while involving very arduous duties and heavy responsibility, are lucrative; salaries ranging by seniority from £400 to £10,000 per annum.

The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a Bishop and three Archdeacons in each of the old Presidencies, and seventy-six Chaplains of subordinate rank, whose emoluments vary from £600 to £1,500 per annum, paid by Government. In addition to these, who represent the Church of England, there are, of course, numerous pastors and missionaries of other Christian sects, among whom the Presbyterians are also paid by the Government.

The education of India is provided by the colleges, of which Calcutta contains four; the Anglo-Indian, founded by Lord Wellesley, and the Mohammedan, in both of which the higher departments of knowledge are cultivated; that for the study of Sanscrit literature and the modern native languages, and the Bishop's college, for the education of missionaries. The cities of Delhi and Agra also possess one college each. These colleges are assisted and fed by a

large number of schools of various grades, both religious and secular; and constitute altogether an agency of the most beneficial character. There are also, in great variety, charitable institutions for education, of which Calcutta contains a large proportion, such as, the St. James's Schools, founded by Bishop Middleton; the European Female Orphan Asylum; the Free Schools, and La Martiniere, founded by Claude Martin, who was originally a private soldier in the French army, and eventually a Major-General in the Company's service. Of the other seats of Government, Madras has its High School, and expects soon to have a College; and Bombay contains the Elphinstone Institution, with various other agencies of native and European education.

It may probably be supposed by many that the diffusion of Christianity throughout a community would be sufficient of itself to effect a complete social reformation: the truth, however, is that, although this must ever be the most effectual of all *single* means, it requires, for the establishment of its full and legitimate influence, the assistance of general scientific and secular knowledge. Dogmatic, apart from natural, theology must ever present to educated heathens the appearance of an arbitrary system; and, in general, men believe the more readily and more firmly, in proportion as they perceive more clearly the reasons of their

faith and its conformity to the other ordinances of God. To prove this it will be only necessary to consider the condition of nations which profess Christianity, but are at the same time ignorant of all physical and mental science: among such nations or communities it will be found that religion has degenerated into superstition, with all its characteristic cruelties. Scientifically educated Christians would never have tolerated such an institution as the Inquisition, or such irrational cruelties as the burning of witches and heretics: let us add that the more enlightened the recipients of Christianity are, the better hope is there for its purity and permanence,

It may be observed, in conclusion, that among the reformatory measures demanded by the interests of India, *none is likely to conduce more effectually to its advancement than the recent change in the mode of nomination to its civil offices;* because, while candidates on the one hand are relieved from the hopeless discouragements of partiality and neglect, the colony itself is benefited by the greater amount of talent and competency secured to its service. It would be beside our purpose to enter into the merits of the discussion at present so warmly maintained as to the comparative merits of different plans of examination, any further than to express our deep conviction *of the importance of attaching a higher value to the study of Persian and Sanscrit..*

The languages, or dialects rather, in present use in India, amount to the number of thirty-five, of which some are unwritten. Of the alphabetic the principal are the Hindee and Pracrit, which approach most nearly the type of the original language; the Hindustanee, the Mahratta, the Bengalee, and the Orissa, which is spoken all through the Mofussilite or central districts. There are also the Nagari, used at Benares, and written with 52 characters, with which Sanscrit can be also writtten; the Guzeratee, the Nepaulee, the Telinga, and the Canara; and the Tamul and Malayala, spoken in Malabar. To all these Sanscrit is the key; as the Latin language unlocks the Italian, Spanish, and French of Modern Europe; and it may be added that the acquisition of Sanscrit is very considerably facilitated by having previously learned Greek, which is also one of its off-shoots, and presents many features of close resemblance, such as, a dual number, a middle voice, a declinable article, a remarkable parallelism of syntax and inflexion; and about 350 words in the vocabulary nearly identical, with a large number of derivatives.

The importance of the Persian language is the result of its introduction by the Mohammedan conquerors, and its use by them in all public and political documents. This point has been most ably discussed in two articles published some time

since in "The Times,"* from which we will quote two passages.

"Sanscrit supplies the dictionary of all the spoken languages of India, even of those which, like Telegu and Tamil, belong in their grammatical system to another family of speech. The proportion of Sanscrit words in Hindustanee, Bengalee, Hindee, Punjabee, Mahrattee, Guzeratee, Scindee, &c., has been variously stated at between three-fourths and nine-tenths of the vocabularies of each of these dialects. It is in reality impossible to fix it exactly, because every day new Sanscrit words, whether by derivation or composition, are added to the stores of modern dialects. 'Every person acquainted with the spoken speech of India knows perfectly well that its elevation to the dignity and usefulness of written speech has depended, and must still depend, upon its borrowing largely from its parent or kindred stock; that no man who is ignorant of Sanscrit can write Hindustanee or Bengalee with elegance, purity, or precision.' New ideas which are brought before the Hindoo mind by the intercourse with Europeans must invariably be expressed by Sanscrit derivatives; and all expressions relating to religion, and Christianity in particular, can be obtained from that source alone.

Sanscrit, again, offers the key to the grammatical

* 18th, and 20th, October, 1855.

system of all Indian dialects, with the exception of the Deccan languages, such as Tamil, Telegu, &c. Although the grammar of the modern vernaculars of India is by no means perplexing, yet it becomes far easier and more intelligible if we know the original Sanscrit, from which all the grammatical forms of the modern dialects are derived by means of abbreviation, corruption, and composition. The grammar of French is not difficult: yet it is embarrassing to explain some of its peculiarities to persons ignorant of Latin, and there are certain mistakes to which persons are liable in speaking French or Italian, which a Latin scholar would avoid as if by instinct. The same applies to the modern languages of India. What can be more puzzling to a person unacquainted with the origin of the grammar of Hindustanee and Mahrattee than to find that in them the genitive of every substantive takes the signs of the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders; that if we say the King of England, England must take the masculine gender, while, if we speak of the Queen of England, the genitive takes the feminine sign of the genitive! To a Sanscrit scholar this peculiarity has nothing strange or irregular, because he recognizes in what is called the termination of the genitive the same syllables by which Sanscrit adjectives are formed, and which are liable to the changes of gender on the same principle as adjectives in

Latin, where we may say *Rex Romanus* and *Regina Romana* in the sense of *Rex Roma*.

"In spite of the respect which the Hindoos cannot help feeling for the achievements of European civilization and science, and for the military superiority of their rulers, they have not yet been taught to look upon the English as their friends and benefactors, and they still listen with implicit faith to their spiritual instructors, who tell them that all Europeans are *melchas*, or outcasts, sent to govern the twice-born race of India during the Kaliyuga, by way of punishment for national iniquity. How easy would it be to remove these prejudices if it were done in a kindly and respectful spirit! But this can only be expected from men who take a lively interest in the people of India, and this living interest, unless it is roused by Christian charity, is best awakened and kept up by a careful study of Indian — that is, Sanscrit literature.

"It is in human nature that we take an interest in matters to which we have devoted much of our time, and about which we know something. A student of art will learn to admire pictures which to the unschooled eye are simply repulsive. A student of history will spend many days in searching for a document which to others might seem valueless. It will be the same with those who have paid some attention to the study of the Sanscrit language and literature. As a classical

scholar is moved when he sees the unchanged shores of Greece rising on the horizon — as he feels an interest in hearing for the first time the spoken Greek, with its living accent — as he is pleased, when reminded by what passes before his eyes of the customs, the legends, and the poetry of the classical past — nay, as he cannot altogether withdraw his sympathy even from the degenerate descendants of an ancient and noble race; the Sanscrit scholar also will look to the shores of India and its dark inhabitants with an interest unknown to those who go there unprepared or full of prejudices, and are wont to speak of the natives as "a parcel of black fellows." A study of Sanscrit and an acquaintance with the classical works of the Brahmins nerve and tune the mind for the most important part of a civilian's duty — that of gaining the goodwill, the confidence, and ready co-operation of those whom he is sent to govern. He will be anxious to meet those who still speak the language to which he has devoted so many hours; he will have questions to ask, and his hours of leisure will not be hours of idleness. Conversation with the natives will soon become a pleasure to him, because his knowledge of Sanscrit will make him feel at home in almost any dialect of India. At present, 'it is notorious that many of the Company's servants, familiar with the jargon of the courts, are quite incompetent to carry on conversation with a native of respectability

and education,' and this arises from their ignorance of Sanscrit. 'Every student who has gone to India with a respectable knowledge of Sanscrit has shown himself at home among the people, and displayed a warm interest in their welfare and improvement.

There are, of course, other instances where men who possessed no knowledge whatever of either Sanscrit or the modern dialects have yet rendered signal service to the Government of India. But this could be as little used as an argument against Sanscrit as the fact of many eminent divines possessing no knowledge of Hebrew could be construed into an argument against the advantage which a knowledge of Hebrew holds out to every theologian. Those gentlemen who have gone through a splendid career in India without a knowledge of Sanscrit, and who, in some instances, have spoken so loudly and authoritatively against the study of that language, are, it would seem, not the most competent judges on this subject. They cannot judge of the advantages which others have derived from Sanscrit, nor of the pains they might have spared themselves, if to their other eminent qualifications they had added this one, which they profess at the same time to despise and to ignore.

"The want of men capable of guiding the native population in their endeavours after social, moral, and religious reforms, becomes more urgent

every year. Although there has been hitherto a passive resistance against everything foreign, and although the progress of European civilisation among the natives has been slow, yet all accounts of careful observers seem to agree that the gradual attrition produced by the contact between Oriental and European ideas, between Hindu and Christian life, has prepared everything in India for a great, and, perhaps, sudden change. There exists among the natives a liberal party, anxious for reform, and striving to be relieved from the weight of superstitious observances. Their number is small, and their attempts have been invariably frustrated by the obstructive power of the Brahminical hierarchy. The sympathy of a few of the influential and earnest-minded members of the Civil Service would lend weight to this small party, and might guide their efforts to much higher objects than they have themselves in view. A crisis in the social, moral, and religious state of India may not be far distant, and it will depend on the position which the Europeans scattered over that immense country may be able to take in controlling and directing that movement, whether it is to lead to violent concussions or a healthy regeneration. It is difficult to prove mathematically how so small a matter as the study of Sanscrit could have any bearing on the solution of such mighty problems; and those who look upon it as a kind of lightning-rod, and point to the clouds rising on

the political and social horizon of India, expose themselves to be treated as alarmists, who exaggerate the danger in order to raise the importance of the remedy which they recommend.

"But let us ask, what reason can there be for disregarding their suggestions, and for rejecting on a sudden the study of Sanscrit which, though it may not be a panacea for all the evils of the Government of India, will at all events prove useful in many respects, and has been recommended by the most competent authorities as an essential part of that preparatory education which a civilian ought to possess for the proper discharge of his duties in India?

"It is impossible to teach in England all the spoken languages of India; they can be learnt better abroad; nay, by carrying their study too far in this country, an Englishman might actually acquire what he would have to unlearn in India—a bad pronunciation and an unidiomatic style. Nor is there much in the literature of these modern dialects which would be of use in supplying a knowledge of India and its inhabitants. None of these objections applies to Sanscrit. It can be better taught in this country than abroad; it will prove equally useful in all the Presidencies of India, it will give an insight into the character of the Indian nation, and change very general prejudices against the natives into an interest in their past, and a sympathy for their present,

condition. Sanscrit, therefore, should be made an obligatory study for all probationers without any exception, and nobody should be allowed to proceed to India, who could not at least construe the laws of Menu."*

Whatever plan may eventually be decided upon, it is at least a great cause for congratulation that the demoralising influences of personal favour and nepotism are banished from this service, and may soon be expected, after this example, to disappear from every other profession. *Such a change will be the best safeguard of British Power, and of British Freedom.*†

There are, however, other and more comprehensive alterations which must be speedily adopted in every department of the government of India, under which it must cease to be the great anomaly and exception which historians and economists have ever hitherto found it. For this end, it is of course impossible that a crisis like the present, should not elicit a variety of opinions and suggestions graduating between the most visionary and the most practical; but, without attempting to canvass even a small portion of these speculations, it will be sufficient to notice those which the expe-

* These laws were known to the ancient Greeks, as the laws of Minos.

† It is, perhaps, necessary to mention that it is more than two years since the first rough draught of this essay was written, but there appears no reason to alter the views expressed.—E. R. H.

rience and analogies of History appear most to recommend. In the first place it is obvious that, as a mutiny — a revolt of the army — has taken place, and in so frightful a shape; it must be suppressed by force only, and punished by the death of every native found in arms. Common justice, every feeling of manhood, and the infallible instincts of human nature demand such a reparation. Next, as every revolt arises from some real or imaginary grievance, the measures to be afterwards adopted should be such as to remove the appearance or the reality of wrong.

Of these suggestions, then, the most feasible would seem to be; first, the immediate abolition of the Company's charter, in order to place India under the government of a Lord Lieutenant, who shall be directly responsible to the Home Government, and not, as at present, accountable to three several centres of authority: the Company, the Legislature, and the Crown.

Secondly. — A reorganization of the native army, on the principle of employing low-caste men exclusively, whose religion will not divide their obedience between their officers and their priests; and thereby consigning the spiritual despotism of the Brahmin to a natural death by contempt. It will be necessary, for the same purpose, to infuse a larger proportion than hitherto of the European element, both as an example and as a check.

Thirdly. — A complete adoption of the new system of collecting revenue, upon which the Company's Government has already entered to some extent. This measure involves an abolition of the class of Zemindars, or middle men, who paid a fixed assessment upon the districts assigned to them, — amounting on the average to about one half of the produce of the soil, diminished by a discount of ten per cent — and extorted as much more, in the shape of profit rent, as terror and torture could wring from the Ryots. After their removal, the Ryots would, of course, pass immediately under the control of the Government, and be benefited to the amount of the rents now enjoyed by the Zemindar.

In the fourth place, an encouragement of emigration. Of this measure the beneficial results would be manifold and important. It is scarcely possible to calculate the advantages which the native agricultural population would derive from the presence of Europeans engaged in the same pursuits, and improving by example their social and industrial habits; or, the additional security which, under these circumstances, the Government would feel and enjoy; or, even the mutual benefit of purchasing from a British colony, the cotton and other raw materials of manufactures, for which we now exchange our gold or our exports with foreigners. This would be less dangerous and objectionable than hitherto, for Europeans

have now learned to accommodate themselves to the climate: the improvements adopted at home in the construction of dwelling-houses, can be modified and extended to such a degree as not only to mitigate the inconveniences of any atmospheric temperature, but to turn to account the peculiarities of climate: and the time is past when it was considered a risk of life to undertake a temporary residence in India. After all that has passed — all the centuries of war and oppression that have rolled over "the golden peninsula" — there can be but little doubt, that rational and decisive measures of pacification and assimilation, may render it the most flourishing and most happy, as it is naturally the most wealthy of our colonies.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ANNEXATIONS OF TERRITORY.

By Lord Clive.

57. The territory known as the 24 Pergunnahs, or "unions," was ceded by the Nawab of Bengal.

59. Masulipatam and other districts, known as the Northern Circars, which had been in possession of the French since 1753, were conquered from them and their ally the Nizam of the Deccan. The cession was confirmed by the Mogul Emperor Shah Alum, in 1765, and they have been since then under the Madras Presidency.

60. Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, in the Bengal Presidency, were ceded by Meer Causim in consideration of his being placed on the forfeited throne of Meer Jaffier. This cession, like the former, was also confirmed by the Emperor in 1765.

65. Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa were transferred by the Emperor in return for British protection against the Mahrattas.

65. The Jaghire (or domain) of Madras, was ceded by the Nawab of Arcot, after the memorable occupation and defence of the city of Arcot, in support of Mohammed Ali.

By Warren Hastings.

75. Zemindary (or revenue collectorship) of Benares, ceded by the Vizier of Oude under the treaty concluded after the partition of Rohilcund.

1776. The island of Salsette, originally a Portuguese possession, and taken from them by the Mahrattas in 1739, was conquered from the latter; and the cession confirmed by the treaty of Salbye, 1782, when the claim of the Mahrattas to the ancient city of Broach (*Barygaza*) was also transferred. This city was finally and definitely taken in 1803, by Colonel Woodington, from Scindia.

1778. Nagpore ceded by the Rajah of Tanjore, Mohammed Ali, son of Pretaupa Sing. In the same year the Guntoor Circar, one of those territories formally, but not actually, ceded in 1759, was surrendered.

By Sir John Macpherson.

1786. Pulo Penang, more commonly called Prince of Wales Island, purchased, or rather rented, from the King of Quedah, (a Malay Prince.) At present it forms, together with Malacca, Singapore, and a district on the Malay Peninsula, called Province Wellesley, "the Eastern Straits' Settlements," which are, since 1851, regarded as a distinct presidency.

By Lord Cornwallis.

1792. Baramahl, Malabar, Dindigul, and Salem, were conquered at the commencement of the Mysorean war from the Rajah.

By the Marquis Wellesley.

1799. Coimbatore, Canara, and Wynaad, were separated from the Kingdom of Mysore, on the defeat of Tippoo Sahib; and in the same year the Raj or kingdom of Tanjore was transferred by Serfojee, whom the Company had placed on the throne instead of the usurper Ameer Sing. The family of Serfojee, who received a pension, becoming extinct in 1855, the territory was finally annexed.

The portion of Mysore, assigned in the preceding year to the Nizam (or "governor") of the Deccan, as his share of the conquest, was resumed.

The Carnatic, forming the principal portion of the Madras Presidency, was ceded by the viceroy, called indifferently the Nawab of the Carnatic, or, the Nawab of Arcot. The titular sovereignty continued until 1855 when in default of heirs, the territory was finally annexed. In the above year (1801) the districts of Goruckpore, Bareillee, and the Lower Dooab (or land of "the two rivers") were given by the Vizier of Oude in exchange for the subsidy payable for the maintenance of British troops.

Bundelcund, including Hummerpore and Banda, was conquered from the Peishwa, and finally surrendered and annexed in 1817.

Kuttack and Balasore, in the Madras Presidency, were conquered from the Mahrattas, the town of Kuttack having been taken on the 14th October, in this year, by Colonel Harcourt. In this year also, a portion of the Delhi territory was conquered from Scindia.

A portion of Guzerat, nominally subject to "the Guicowar," may be said to have come into possession of the Company by a treaty, the ostensible object of which was to render the Guicowar (or "chief") independent of the Peishwa. The capital of this district is Baroda, which was taken, in this year, by Colonel Woodington and Major Walker; the Guicowar still resides there.

By the Marquis Hastings.

Kumaon, one of the N.W. Provinces, (in the Presidency of Agra,) having been since 1791 in the possession of the Goorkhas, was conquered from them by Colonel Nicholls, and annexed.

1817. The territories of Saugur and Huttah, which had been subject to the Peishwa since the dismemberment of the Mogul Empire, were ceded by him, under a treaty signed this year, and the cession was confirmed in the following year by the Rajah of Berar, in exchange for a subsidy payable for the maintenance of troops.

1818. Kandeish and Ajmere, the former in the Bombay, and the latter in the N.W. Presidency, were annexed on the final overthrow of the Mahratta power. Poonah and Beejapore were also taken from the Peishwa on this occasion, and Simbulpore and the Nerbudda territory from the Rajah of Berar, together with Concan, in the Bombay Presidency.

1822. Ahmednuggur, in Guzerat, ceded by the Guicowar under an arrangement that the Company should collect his revenues. It has been since incorporated with the titular sovereignty of Edur.

By Lord Amherst.

1824. Singapore, which had been rented from the Sultan of Johore in 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, was definitely transferred in this year, and being with Malacca, transferred by the Dutch, by treaty of the following year, was united with Penang — all forming the Eastern Straits' Settlements.

1826. Assam, Arracan, and Tennasserim, surrendered by the King of Ava on the conclusion of the first Burmese war.

By Lord William Bentinck.

1834. The territory of Coorg, conquered from the Rajah by Colonels Lindesay and Foulis.

By Lord Auckland.

1841. Kurnool, in the Madras Presidency, was annexed during the preparations for the Affghan war, in consequence of the complicity of the Rajah in a Mohammedan conspiracy against the British Government. The Rajah was subsequently assassinated by one of his own attendants for having visited a missionary church. His son received a pension which fell in at his death, in 1848.

By Lord Hardinge.

1845. Sinde, (or Scinde), conquered from the Ameers by Sir C. Napier, and annexed after the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

By the Marquis Dalhousie.

1848. The territories of the Rajah of Sattara, the last of his race, and one of the Mahratta Princes, were finally annexed after his death.

1849. The Punjaub was annexed after the victories of Lord Gough, &c.

1852. Pegu was annexed on the conclusion of the second Burmese war.

1853. On the death of the last Rajah, Nagpore was annexed.

By Lord Canning.

1856. The King of Oude, Wajid Ali, deposed, and the territory annexed.

The annexations made, not to the Company, but directly to the Crown, were those of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, by Lord Teignmouth in 1796; and of the Mauritius Island by Lord Minto in 1810.

APPENDIX II.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.

APPOINTED BY LORD NORTH'S ADMINISTRATION.

1772 (April), Mr. Warren Hastings. Impeached on his return, and received a pension of £4,000 in consideration of the costs of the suit, amounting to £71,000.

1785 (February), Sir John McPherson,

APPOINTED BY MR. PITT'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

1786 (Sept.), Lord Cornwallis. Promoted to an Earldom while in India. Had been previously distinguished by his services inthe American War: was also Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798.

1793 (October). Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)

1798. Lord Cornwallis again was offered, but declined, the appointment.

1798. (April). Sir Alured Clarke.

1798 (May). Lord Mornington (Marquis Wellesley), Impeached for his policy in India: was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

APPOINTED BY LORD GRENVILLE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1805 (July). Lord Cornwallis appointed again, but died at Ghazeepore immediately on his arrival.

1805 (October). Sir George H. Barlow

APPOINTED BY THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

(July). Lord Minto.

APPOINTED BY LORD LIVERPOOL'S ADMINISTRATION.

13. (October). Earl of Moira, (Marquis Hastings) This nobleman had also distinguished himself in the American War, and served under the Duke of York in Holland, 1794—was subsequently Governor of Malta, 1824, and on his way to Naples, died on board ship in the Bay of Baiæ.

1823 (January). The Hon. John Adam. At the same time the appointment was offered to and declined by the Right Hon. George Canning.

1823 (August). Lord Amherst. He also performed distinguished services in America, which mainly contributed to the conquest of the Canadas.

APPOINTED BY MR. CANNING'S ADMINISTRATION.

1828 (March). The Hon. W. B. Baylee.

1828 (July). Lord William Cavendish Bentinck. The first appointment made after the abolition of the Company's monopoly.

APPOINTED BY LORD MELBOURNE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1835 (March) Sir C. J. (Lord) Metcalfe. Afterwards Governor of Canada.

1836 (March). Lord Auckland. He was the son of that Lord Auckland who became an Under-Secretary of State, 1772, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1780, and Ambassador to France and Spain, 1788.

APPOINTED BY SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION.

1842 (February). Lord Ellenborough. Brought back to Hindustan the memorable gates of the old Temple of Siva, at Somnauth Patan, in Guzerat, carried away 800 years before by Mahmoud of Ghuznee.

1844 (June). W. Webb Bird.

1844 (July). Sir Henry (Lord) Hardinge. Served in the Peninsular War, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1830.

APPOINTED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

1848 (January). Marquis Dalhousie. Commander-in-chief in India in 1829.

APPOINTED BY LORD PALMERSTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1855 (July). Lord Canning.

Of these Governors General, the policy of Mr. Hastings, Lords Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings, Hardinge, and Dalhousie, was warlike, and more or less aggressive—especially that of Lords Wellesley and Dalhousie, who annexed more territories than all the rest together. In the case of Mr. Hastings—who was virtually the second, because Lord Clive must certainly be regarded as the first Governor of India—it has been already observed, that the necessity of replenishing the Company's exhausted Exchequer, may be accepted, and was indeed admitted, at the time, as a sufficient palliation of the enormities with which he was charged; and which were in reality less than some of which Lord Clive had been guilty. The majority of the others were professional and experienced soldiers, to whom the condition of the native Principalities—wealthy and helpless—offered irresistible temptations. Of Lords Minto, Amherst, and Auckland it may be said, that their aggressive tendencies were tempered by their desire, as diplomatists, to improve and regulate

he civil administration of the colony; while Lords Metcalfe and William Bentinck were probably in advance of their generation, in comprehensive and philanthropic views of the luties of a government—that is, if such views can be regarded as really unsuited to any possible combination of circumstances. Lord Metcalfe, however, who, like Sir Alured Clarke, and MM. Adam and Bird—merely filled up an interval between the more regular appointments, was not sufficiently long at the head of the ocal Government, to do more than place on record his theories and opinions; but Lord W. Bentinck, during the seven years of his administration, effected more perhaps than any other Governor of any province at any time, for the moral and social advancement of the people committed to his care. It is nearly certain that the system hitherto existing is at an end; and that he next Governor of India will stand in a relation to the Home Government and to the Province, different from that of his predecessors.

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY OF LATE EVENTS.

In continuation of the history of the revolt brought down, in p. 62, to the assumption of the command at Delhi, by General Wilson; the accounts more recently received, supply the following summary. On the arrival of General Sir C. Campbell, as Commander-in-chief, in August, more energetic measures were facilitated by the arrival of additional troops from various directions; and on the 4th of September, the long-expected siege train arrived in camp. The first portion of the reinforcement consisted of about 30 heavy guns, mortars, &c., escorted by companies of the 8th and 61st British regiments, and a portion of the 1st Battalion of Bombay Beeloochees. On the 6th there arrived from Meerut 200 of the 60th Rifles, with a few Artillery recruits and Lancers; on the 7th, the 4th Punjaub Rifles came up under the command of Captain Wilde; and on the 8th the Cashmere contingent, furnished by Gholab Sing. The engineers immediately proceeded to erect batteries and mount guns, within short distances of the old walls; and when fire was opened on the city, it was returned with an unexpected vigour and promptitude by the enemy, not only from the walls, but from rifle-pits and jungle. In a few days, however, the defences were so far

ruined, that an assault was ordered for the 14th, preceded by a spirited and sensible proclamation from General Wilson. The city was first entered on the North side (by the Cashmere Gate); an attempt previously made on the Western side, (at the Lahore Gate) by the Cashmerians and Ghoorkas having been repulsed. The loss was considerable, especially of officers, whose number included General Nicholson, wounded so severely that he died within a week. The resistance within the walls and amongst the narrow streets was so obstinately maintained, that it was not until the 20th that the city could be said to be completely taken. In addition to a large number of other fugitives who were pursued on the roads to Muttra, Rohilcund, and Oude, "the King of Delhi," and several members of his numerous family, at the commencement of the assault, effected their escape in the disguise of feminine apparel—a most effectual mode of concealment in the East, where ladies in out-door costume resemble bales of calico rather than anything human; but was almost immediately captured, by Captain Hodson, at a distance of about fifteen miles south of the city. The life of Mohammed Bahadur himself—who is in his 90th year—was spared; but his two sons and grandson were shot.

In the mean time, Sir H. Havelock having been joined, about the 23rd, by General Outram, who had encountered some opposition on his march from Allahabad, advanced upon Lucknow, and on the 25th the long suffering garrison was relieved, at the moment when a mine, carried under the citadel, under the direction of Nana Sahib, was about to be exploded. On the 29th the city was completely reduced; but at the expense of many valuable lives, including that of General Neill. The capture of Delhi and Lucknow must, of course, by destroying the confidence and cooling down the fanatical enthusiasm of the insurgents, go far to suppress the disaffection, which was reported to be spreading up to that time; and when the soldiers have completed their

portion of the work — which they will certainly not fail to accomplish—the other and more difficult arrangements, devolving upon the civil government, will be those on which the future tranquillity and prosperity of India must depend.

INDEX TO ESSAY & APPENDICES.

	PAGE
dam, Hon. F.	105
ffghan War	38
gra	8
— Mutiny	59
kbar Khan	30
lbuquerque, A.	10
li, Hyder	23
liverdi Khan	16
liwal	42
llahabad	19
——— Mutiny	59
lompra	34
lum, Shah	30
meer Sing	31
mherst, Lord	36, 102
nson, General	61
ppa Sahib	32
rracan	36, 102
ssaye	29
uckland	103, 105
urungzebe	8, 12
va, King of	34
aber	9
aird, General	22
ahar	99
arlow, Sir G.	31, 104
arnard	61
aroda	101
arrackpore Mutiny	51
assein	27
aylee, Hon. W.	105
egums	19
eloochees	43
enares	99
Benares, Rajah	19, 20
——— Mutiny	59
Bengal Army	79
———, Annexation of	99
Bentinck 73, 03, 105,	107
Berhampore	56
Bhurtpore, Rajah..	30
——— Mutiny	51
Bimlepatam	11
Bird, W.	106
Bithoor	60
Black Hole	16
Bolan Pass	42
Bombay	12, 66
Bombay Army	80
Brahmins	76
Bryden, Dr.	41
Bulwunt Sing	37
Bundelcund	101
Burdwan	99
Burmese War [1]	33
——— [2]	46
Burnes, Sir A.	40
Calcutta	12
Calicut	10
Campbell, Sir A.	35
——— C.	108
Canning, Lord ...103, 105,	106
——— Mr.	105
Carnatic	101
Castes	76
Causim, Meer	17
Cawnpore Mutiny	59
Ceylon	103

	PAGE
Charlemagne	13
Charters	18, 65
Chillianwallah	42
Chinese	45
Chimæra (note)	56
Chittagong	34, 99
Clarke, Sir A.	104
Clive, Lord	15
—— Annexations by	99
Coimbatore	100
Colony, India a	68
Combermere	37
Control, Board of	20
Coorg	38, 102
Coote, Sir. E.	34
Corah	19
Cornwallis	21, 31, 100, 104
Coromandel Coast	3
Courtenay, Sir W.	11
Cumberland, Earl	11
Dalhousie, Lord	54, 103, 106
Delhi	8, 57, 109
Deveeotah	14
Dialects	85
Doorjun Sal	37
Dinapore Mutiny	61
Dost Mohammed	39
Doveton, General	32
Drake, Sir F.	11
Dupleix	14
Eastern Straits Settlement	38, 100, 102
Ecclesiastical Establishment	82
Educational Ditto	72, 82
Ellenborough, Lord	75, 106
Elphinstone, General	41
Erskine, General	34
Enfield Cartridges	56, 64
Fancourt	50
Ferozeshah	42
Foulis, Colonel	38
French War	3
Gama, Vasca di	10
Gangarides	8
Gholab Sing	103
Gholan Kadir	29
Ghoorkas	33
Ghuznee	40
Gillespie, Colonel	50
Goa	10
Goddard	28
Goojerat	42
Gough, Lord	42, 45, 103
Graves, Brigadier	58
Grenville, Lord	104
Gwalior	59
Haileybury	82
Harcourt, Colonel	101
Harris	22, 25
Hardinge	42, 103, 106
Hastings, Warren	19, 99, 104
—— Marquis	31, 101, 105
Havelock, General	60, 109
Hautman	10
Hearsey, Colonel	56
Heber, Bishop	76
Herat	39
Hindustan (note)	5
Hindun R.	62
Hislop	32
Hodson	109
Holkar	27
—— Jeswunt Rao	30
Holwell	16
Hoogley	16
Hong Kong	45
Huttah	102
Hyderabad	60
India, Extent	1
—— Importance	77
—— Provinces	79
—— Government of	81
Jajhira	99

	PAGE
Jaffier, Meer	15
Jansi	59
Jauts	43
Jehanghire	9
Jellalabad	41
Judicial Courts	81
Kaliyuga	88
Kandahar	40
Keane, Lord	40
Khandeish	102
Khyber Pass	41
Kosala	52
Kurmaon	101
Kurnaul	61
Kurnool	103
Kuttack	101
Lawrence, Major	17
——— Sir F.	59
—— —— Lieut,	59
Lake, General	29
Lindesay, Colonel	38
Liverpool, Lord	105
Lucknow	60, 109
Macedonian Invasion	6
Madras	12
——— army	81
Mahe	24
Mahmoud	39
Mahrattas	23, 26, 27, 32
Malabar	100
Malcolm, Sir F.	25, 32
McPherson, Sir F.	100, 104
McNaughten, Sir W.	40
Manufactures	10
Martaban	46
Masulipatam	99
Matthews	24
Mauritius	103
Meanee	44, 51
Meerut mutiny	57, 108
Melbourne	105
Metcalfe	73, 105
Midnapore	99
Minto, Lord.	31, 105
Mogul Empire	9
Mohammed Ali	100
——— Bahadur	30, 109
Mohammedan Invasion	9
Moodkee	42
Morrison	36
Moultan	60
Munro, Sir H.	24
Muttra	109
Mysore war	24, 100, 101
Nagpore	100, 103
——— Rajah	32
Nanac	43
Nana Sahib	60, 109
Napier, Sir C.	43, 103
Negapatam	11
Negrais	34
Neill, General	109
Nepaulese	31
Nerbudda	109
Nicholls, Colonel	101
Nicholson	109
North, Lord	104
Nott, General	41
Nuckee, Ali	55
Orissa	99
Oude	19, 20, 52, 103 109
Ochterlony, General	33
Palmerston	106
Patna	63
Peel, Sir R.	71, 105
Pegu	46, 103
Peishwa	26
Pergunnahs	99
Perron	29
Pensioners	4
Persian Language	85
Phœnicians	3
Pitt	20, 104
Philip II., Spain	24
Pindarees	31

	PAGE
Plassey	15
Pollock, General	41
Pondicherry	11
Poonah	26, 102
Pooree	75
Portland, Lord	105
Pottinger	44
Præsii	8
Prome	46
Pretaupa Sing	14
Pulicat	11
Punjaub	45, 103
Raffles, Sir S.	102
Rajpoota	27
Rangoon	35, 46
Reid, General	62
Roe Sir F.	6
Rohilcund	99, 194
Runjeet Sing	42
Rupee (note)	69
Russell, Lord J.	105
Russian Intrigue	77
Sadras	11
Salbye treaty	100
Sale, Lady	40
—— Sir R.	41
Sahojee	14
Salsette	27, 100
Sanscrit	84, 85, 86, 87
Saugur	102
Sattara	103
Scinde	45, 103
Scindia	27
Serfojee	100
Seringapatam	22
Shastras	73
Shore, Sir J.	22, 104
Soojah, Shah	39
Shuja ud Dowla	52
Shikarpore	42
Singapore	102
Sleeman, Col.	54
Smith, General	32
Sobraon	42
Stewart, General	22
Sumatra	38
St. Helena	37
Surajah Dowlah	16
Surat	11
Suttee	75
Tamerlane	9
Tanjore	14
Taxation	67
Tennasserim	36, 102
Terrai	54
Tippoo Sahib	21
Travancore	25
Trincomalee	11, 37
Trinity, Hindu	56, 74
Umballa	61
United Company	12
Vansittart	19
Vedas	73
Vellore Mutiny	
Waugh, Colonel	38
Wagid Ali	54
Walker	101
Wargaum	28
Wellesley, Marq.	22, 100, 104
—— Colonel	22
Wheeler, Sir H.	59
Wilde	108
Willoughby, Lieut.	58
Wilson, Brigadier	61, 108
—— Professor	75
Woodington	100, 101
Zenana, Ladies of the	48

INDEX.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

Affghanistan, p. 39 sq., (in Persian, "the land of the Affghâns"), is the portion of India nearest to the Persian frontier; and originally distinct from both countries. Of its history nothing was known until 1747, when Ahmed Shah, who erected it into a kingdom, was crowned at Kandahar. His grandson, Timur Shah, removed the seat of Government to Cabool, and was the father of Shah Soojah, for whose history see above, p. 39.

Agra—the seat of the subordinate Government of the North Western Provinces; and distant 950 miles North West from Calcutta, and 177 miles S.E.E. of Delhi, is believed to be one of the most ancient cities in India. It is uncertain how long it existed previously to 1526, when it passed into the possession of Baber. In 1559, it was fortified by Akbar, the son of Humayun, who made it the seat of the Mogul empire, which distinction it enjoyed until 1658, when Aurungzebe removed it back to Delhi. The walls of Akbar enclose an area of eleven square miles, of which not more than one half has been inhabited for some time past. The city—especially the fortress—contains several buildings of much beauty and antiquarian interest, erected by Shah Jehan, the father of Aurungzebe. Among these, may be mentioned — the palace, of which the audience chamber is now used as an arsenal; the Pearl Mosque, and the Taj Mahâl, the magnificent and curiously decorated mausoleum of Shah Jehan, and his favorite consort, Arjimand. Of the modern buildings, the principal are, the Government house; the Metcalfe testimonial, which is a public ball-room; the bank, the orphan institution, and several schools and churches. The population is about 126,000.

Ahmedabad ("the city of Ahmed") the capital of the district or collectorate, of the same name in the Bombay Presidency, and, for a considerable time after its foun-

dation in 1412, by Ahmed Shah of Guzerat — on the site of the still more ancient city, Yessavul — one of the most flourishing, and notoriously the best built city in India. Enclosed by long walls of immense strength, it contained a large number of palaces, mosques, mausolea, and other public and ornamental buildings. Having suffered severely in the wars of the Mahrattas with the Mogul and the British Company, it lost the greater portion of its population, and all its trade in that curious costly bijouterie, for the manufacture of which it was especially celebrated. After its capture, in 1780, by General Goddard, it was restored to the Peishwa, until his final defeat in 1818, when it was permanently resumed. It stands 290 miles North from Bombay; and 1020 west from Calcutta.

Ahmed Nuggur, a district and city in the province of Guzerat, Presidency of Bombay, and a portion of the dominions of the nominal sovereign of Edur, from which it was separated in 1790, as a younger son's principality. Remaining distinct until 1841, it was claimed, in the absence of a direct heir, by the representative of the original elder branch, to whom it was nominally ceded.

Ajmere, a district in the North Western provinces, containing an area of 2029 square miles. The city was the seat of one of the most powerful Mahratta dynasties, before the Mohammedan invasion, and was subsequently inhabited, at intervals, and decorated expensively by Shah Jehan and Akbar. Having again, on the dismemberment of the empire, fallen into the power of the Mahrattas, it was occupied at the commencement of the war in 1817, and formally ceded to the Company on its conclusion. Distant North West from Calcutta, 1039 miles.

Akbar, or Akhbar, a name of several Mohammedan princes —literally signifies "victorious."

Albuquerque (Alphonso de), was the commander of the expedition to the East, sent by Emanuel, King of Portugal, in 1503, which conquered the islands of Ormuz, Sumatra, Malacca, etc., with the Malabar coast.

Aliverdi (or, more properly, Ali Verdi) Khan, p. 16, Nawab of Bengal, and predecessor of Surajah Dowlah.

Aliwal, a village on the Sutlej, the scene of a battle in which the Sikhs were defeated by Sir H. Smith, 28th January, 1846.

Allahabad, a district in the North Western Provinces, containing an area of 2,788 square miles. The city stands at the extremity of the Dooab (or Doaub) the space enclosed by the two rivers, Ganges and Jum-

us, immediately above the confluence. Under the Mohammedan Princes, it was one of the most strongly fortified cities of India; and the fortress is still a position of considerable strength. The actual point of the confluence is the scene of a periodical festival, or religious fair, at which the Brahmins preside. The territory was originally a portion of the Mogul empire; subsequently belonging to Oude, and assigned by the Company to Shah Alum, and ceded by him to the Peishwa, it was resumed on the conclusion of the Mahratta war, and restored to the Vizier of Oude, from whom it was taken again in 1801. The city is distant North West from Calcutta 496 miles.

Allyghur, a district in the North Western provinces, containing an area of 2149 square miles, taken in the Mahratta war of 1817. The fortress of the same name, was a place of considerable strength, and was defended for some time, against the British forces, by Perron, but was taken by storm on the 4th of September, 1803.

Alum, (Shah), Emperor of Delhi, succeeded to the sovereignty (which the power of the Mahrattas had now reduced to a mere name) on the assassination of Alumghore, in 1759, and, having suffered a decisive defeat from the Company's officers at Patna, in 1760, placed himself under British protection. The subsequent details of his history are recorded above —p. 29.

Amherst, a British town in Tennasserim, at the mouth of the Martaban river, founded, April, 1826, on the conclusion of the first Burmese war, and called after the Governor General of the time.

Ameer, or Amir (cognate to Emir), a chieftain, literally "a judge." The divided and co-ordinate government of Scinde by Ameers, originated with Meer Futtee Ali of the Talpoor (Beloochee) dynasty, who divided the territory between the princes of his family, who had assisted him in expelling the Affghan viceroy. The government thus established resembled the twofold royalty of ancient Sparta.

Arcot (Northern and Southern divisions), a district in the Madras presidency, covering, together, an area of 13,390 square miles; and one of the earliest territorial acquisitions of the Company. The capital, of the same name, situated on the Palar, was the scene of the most brilliant of Lord Clive's successes. The Nawab of Arcot, Mohammed Ali, one of the earliest allies of the Company, being involved in hostilities with Chunda Sahib, it was resolved to occupy Arcot, then held by the latter, and garrisoned with 1,100 men. Lord Clive undertook the expedition with the ap-

parently inadequate force of 500 men, 300 of whom were Sepoys, and three pieces of artillery. His arrival during a thunder-storm so wrought upon the superstition of the defenders, that they left him in undisputed possession of the fortress; but on receiving reinforcements returned immediately to the assault. With his small force, rendered still less effective by a scarcity of provisions, he maintained a successful resistance for fifty days, repelling every assault, and working the guns, at intervals, with his own hands. At length the enemy withdrew, leaving their guns and ammunition in the hands of the defenders. The ruins of the old fortress, and the palace of the Nawab, are still visible. Distance from Madras, 65 miles West.

Arracan, an extensive agricultural district, lying between the Bay of Bengal, Chittagong, Ava, and Pegu. The natives, called in their own language, Mughs, enjoyed an independent national government, from a very early period, until 1783, when they became subject to the king of Ava. The soil, which is moist and unhealthy, produces the best rice in India, with tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, pepper, and timber of superior quality and size. The town of Arracan was taken by escalade, during the first Burmese war, April 1825. Its capture was the most daring and brilliant operation of the campaign. The fortress stood on the centre of a range of lofty and precipitous hills, overlooking a wide level plain. The position was such that, in the occupation of regularly disciplined troops, it would have been impregnable; for the face of the mountain, naturally steep, was rendered almost inaccessible by escarpments and masonry, and crowned above by a strong and high stockade; while the single pass was defended by cannon and musketry, raining down an incessant shower of shot and shrapnel, and the wall of rock bristled above with the arms of 9,000 men. In the assault which was attempted within the fire of the covering guns, a few young officers and a small number of others, escaping the fire that swept away their comrades, gained the stockade; but the want of support, and the insecurity of their footing, rendered it impossible to maintain their position; and under a galling fire, and the crushing fall of stones hurled from above, the dead and w unded, with a few miraculously unhurt, came rolling down in frightful confusion. On the next night, however, (1st April), while the attention of the garrison was diverted by a feint, the pass was safely ascended and Arracan taken.

Assam, an extensive district, lying North East from Calcutta, and covering an area of 21,805 square miles. Originally an independent kingdom, it became a portion of the Burmese empire in 1815, in consequence of a disputed succession; and in 1826, was ceded to the Company on the conclusion of the first Burmese war. The territory is remarkable for the number of rivers — including the Brahma-pootra, or "great river"—by which it is intersected, and of which several bring down gold dust. Herds of wild elephants are also numerous; and the tea of Assam, imported to some extent into this country, is considered scarcely inferior to that of China.

Assaye, a village in Hyderabad (Nizam's territory), standing on the *dooab* of the Jooa and Kailna, and memorable for the defeat of the Mahratta forces, by Major-General Wellesley, on the 23rd Sept., 1803. See page 29.

Aurungzebe, or Arungzebe, or Arungzib, the third son of Shah Jehan, Emperor of Delhi. Having deposed his father, whom he kept in close imprisonment at Agra during the remainder of his life, and set aside the claims of his elder brothers, he placed himself on the throne. The Mogul empire was then in the zenith of its power, and was so ably administered by the usurper that, at his death, in 1707, it consisted of no less than twenty-one soubhas or viceroyalties. Many magnificent public buildings and other works in Agra, Delhi, Aurungabad, and other cities, testify to the wealth and civilisation of his time. The sanguinary records of this royal family, are diversified by one remarkable and touching episode, that of the filial affection of the Princess Jehanara, the daughter of Shah Jehan, who withdrew from the court, and resigned all the privileges of her rank, in order to share the prison, and console the declining years of her father. Her mausoleum is still to be seen near Delhi.

Ava, the capital of the Burmese empire, situated on an island between the Irrawadi and two of its tributaries, about 220 miles from the sea. The town, consisting principally of wooden huts, contains nothing remarkable but the palace.

Ayodha.—See Oude.

Bahar, or Behar, a district in the Bengal Presidency, 5694 square miles in extent. Under the name of Magadha and the government of its native kings, it is believed to have been, for about 2,000 years before the beginning of the 12th century, the most powerful of the nations of India. Conquered by Baber, retaken by Shir Khan (who expelled Baber's son Hu-

mayun from Delhi), and recovered again by Akbar, it continued a portion of the Mogul Empire until 1765, when it was formally ceded to the Company by Shah Alum. The capital, now in decay, was formerly a place of considerable magnificence, but never revived after its destruction by the Mahrattas, in the time of Aliverdi Khan (1742). The distance N.W. from Calcutta is 255 miles.

Banda, a district in Bundelcund N.W. Provinces - area 2878 square miles, distinguished by the richness of its soil and the quality of its cotton; Banda cotton being very highly esteemed in commerce. Originally a dependency of the old Patna dynasty of Delhi; it was one of the last provinces that submitted to the Moguls, and was the scene of some obstinate conflicts between Shir Shah (or Khan) and Humayun. Transferred, in 1735, by the native Rajah to the Peishwa, Bajee Rao; it was ceded to the Company in 1803, by the treaty of Bassein. The city of Banda is the residence of the titular Nawab, who enjoys a pension of £40,000.

Bangalore, the principal military station in the Mysore territory, (Madras Presidency), containing the old fortress erected by Hyder Ali, and the modern barracks, &c. At first, a stronghold of the Mahrattas, it was taken from them by Kausim Khan, the Lieutenant of Aurungzebe, who sold it to the Rajah of Mysore, Chick Deo, and it was eventually stormed by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Baramahl, or Baramahâl — a district in the Madras Presidency, annexed to the Mysorean territory by Hyder Ali, and ceded with other territories by Tippoo Sahib under the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.—See page 23.

Bareilly, a district in the N.W. Provinces, lying to the west of Oude, and containing an area of 2937 square miles. It was originally a portion of Rohilcund, and with the rest of that territory, independent until the defeat of the Rohillas at Tessunah by the united forces of Shujah ud Dowlah, Vizier of Oude, and of the Company. Another defeat, sustained under similar circumstances at Betowra, in 1796, transferred this territory to the Vizier, by whom it was finally ceded to the Company in 1801, in commutation of a subsidy for the maintenance of troops. The town stands on the banks of the Jooa, distant N.W. from Calcutta 788 miles.

Baroda, the principal city in Guzerat, (Bombay Presidency), and the residence of the Guicowar, who is a viceroy of the Company, and maintains a considerable force at their disposal. The principality was originally a portion of the great Mahratta confederacy, organized by

Sevajee, Rajah of Sattara, whose power eventually devolved upon the Peishwa; but after a long series of sanguinary dissensions, arising from disputed successions, the Bombay government interfered, in 1802, on behalf of the Guicowar, Annund Rao, who had placed himself under their protection; and, on the 15th of March, a treaty was signed by which the Guicowar agreed to receive a subsidiary force. His Arab mercenaries however, who were now disbanded, attempted by force to set aside this arrangement, and seized the person of the Guicowar. This rendered further interposition necessary, and the Company's forces, under the command of Colonel Woodington, invested and took the city. In 1805, the terms of the treaty now existing were arranged, and on the death of Annund Rao, in 1819, the present Guicowar, Syajee Rao, succeeded to the titular sovereignty.

Barrackpore, or Barrackpur, a town, principally modern, in the district of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, situated 16 miles N. from Calcutta. Being the largest military station in the Bengal Presidency, and the country residence of the Governor General; and selected for those purposes in consequence of its climate and scenery. It is usually a fashionable and animated place of resort, and, next to the Neilgherry Hills, considered one of the most healthy in Southern India. Barrackpore was the scene of a serious mutiny among the N.I. troops during the preparations for the Burmese war in 1824. Of the three native regiments who refused to embark for the purpose of crossing the Bay of Bengal, and thereby save much time and trouble, one was decimated on the parade ground. But no severities could prevail over the superstitious objection of the Brahmins to enter a ship; and they were at last suffered to proceed more than twice the distance over land. Again, in 1852, on the eruption of the second Burmese war, a similar objection, under precisely similar circumstances, was made by the 38th N.I. On this occasion also, the authorities gave way to their prejudices, and "from that time," says an able and well-informed writer on the subject, "a general revolt of the native troops has been only a question of time and opportunity."

Bassein, a small island, containing an area of about 35 square miles, and separated by a narrow channel from the main land, immediately to the north of Salsette—another small island lying close outside Bombay. These two islands were claimed by the Company—as being included in the transfer of

Bombay, by the Portuguese government, on the marriage of the Infanta Catharine and Charles II. Being withheld on that occasion, it was taken, in 1765, by the Peishwa, to whom the adjoining mainland (the Northern Concan) at that time belonged. Invested and occupied, in 1780, by General Goddard, it was restored to the Peishwa by the treaty of Salbye, in 1802; but resumed, with the other territories, in 1818.

Bassein is also the name of the principal town in the district of Pegu, taken from the Burmese on the 19th of May, 1852. It is advantageously situated as a military station, and commands the navigation of the Irrawadi.

Beejapoor, a ruined city in the dominions of the Rajah of Sattara, near Hyderabad, and one of the most interesting of the relics of ancient magnificence. Fortifications of immense strength, palaces, mosques, and mausolea are still standing entire and uninjured, but silent and empty. Among the vestiges of its departed greatness, the most remarkable is the celebrated *Malek-i-Maidan*, "The King of the Plain," a brass gun, the largest cannon in existence until very recently, being fifteen feet long, and weighing about 40 tons, with a bore of two feet four inches. Its removal to England was proposed more than once, but the expense, which would amount to about £3000, discouraged the Bombay Government from the undertaking. The founder of the once powerful State of Beejapoor was Yusuf, (Joseph) a son of the Western Sultan, Murad II. Escaping from the massacre of his family by his elder brother, the young adventurer entered the service of an Indian king, rose to distinction, and eventually, on the death of his patron, established a kingdom of his own. Through many vicissitudes and domestic treasons and tragedies such as make up the history of most royal families, his descendants reigned in Beejapoor until 1646, when they came into collision with Sevajee, the founder of the Sattara (or Mahratta) Empire, by whom their dominions were curtailed. In 1686, Aurungzebe finally destroyed the independence of Beejapoor; from his descendants, it passed again into the power of the Mahrattas, and on the decisive overthrow of the Peishwa, in 1818, became a portion of the British territory, under the vicarious government of the Rajah of Sattara. (The Indian name is "Vijayapurd," the impregnable city.)

Bellary, an extensive district in the Madras Presidency, containing an area of 13,056 square miles. It was originally a portion of the Mysore territory, assigned to the

Nizam on the partition of Tippoo Sahib's dominions, and resumed, according to treaty signed at that time, by the Company, in 1800. The principal town of the district is remarkable for the natural strength of its fortress, which stands on a precipitous rock, 450 feet high, but has been unoccupied since 1816, when the modern town (or *pettah*) was built.

Benares, a district in the N.W. Provinces, containing an area of 994 square miles. The principality of Benares, formerly independent, was founded about twelve centuries before the Christian era. Toward the close of the 12th century it became a dependency of the Patna dynasty of Delhi, and with the rest of the Empire passed under the power of Baber in 1530. It was at a later period a part of the kingdom of Oude, and was ceded to the Company in 1773, by Asoph ud Dowlah. Some time after the cession, however, Cheyt Sing, who had been appointed to the Zemindary, began to exhibit symptoms of disaffection, and refused to pay rent to the Company. When Mr. Hastings, who was then anxious to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment of the Indian government, resorted to active measures of compulsion. Orders were sent to the British Resident, Mr. Markham, to place the Rajah, Cheyt Sing, under arrest; but the Rajah's residence, at the Sewalla ghaut (or "ship") on the Ganges, was immediately surrounded by his own people, who prepared to make resistance. In the struggle that ensued, two companies of Sepoys, in the Company's service, were massacred The following day witnessed the destruction of another small force, in the narrow streets of Ramungur, on the opposite side of the river. Under apprehension of an assault on Benares, the British troops and residents removed during the night to Chunar, (or Chunargur), a fortress about twenty miles distant; and in the mean time, the Rajah had set up his standard at Lutteefpoor in the jungle, and was collecting the army. Under these circumstances, reinforcements were sent, with all practicable speed, from Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The Rajah took flight from Lutteefpoor, which was immediately occupied, and on the capture of Bidjeygurh, where he had taken shelter, and which was defended for some time by his wife and mother, he succeeded in effecting his escape to Gwalior. The territory was then formally annexed. The town, called in ancient times Kasika, or Baranazey, from its position between the rivers Bernar and Assey, and in consequence of its vicinity

to the Ganges, the scene of many superstitious ceremonies and festivals; was the theatre of a massacre in 1799, when many of the English inhabitants were treacherously murdered by the exiled Vizier of Oude, who resided there. Distance N.W. from Calcutta along the Ganges, 421 miles.

Bengal, the chief Presidency, containing fifty subordinate districts, and an area of 195,935 square miles. From the beginning of the 13th century to the date of its final cession to the Company, 1765, Bengal was, more than any other portion of the old Empire, the scene of continual struggles between the Emperors of Delhi and their viceroys. During the wars and revolutions of the reigns of Toghluk, Feroze, Baber, Humayoon, Adili and Akbar, Bengal was more or less the object as well as the scene of contention; and the command of the sea coast for a length of about 670 miles, and of the mouths of the Ganges and the Hoogley, has rendered it the most important and valuable of the British possessions in India.

Berar, an extensive valley district in the Nizam's territory, Presidency of Bombay, and containing an area of about 8500 square miles. (See Deccan). It has been recently ceded to the Company in commutation of subsidy for the maintenance of troops. The soil has been found to be peculiarly congenial to cotton, which, it is expected, may be very easily cultivated there.

Bhurtpore, (or Bharata-poor, "the town of Bharata,") the capital of the district to which it has given its name, and which is a nominally independent principality, containing an area of 1978 square miles. The city was probably founded at the commencement of the 18th century, as the seat of a Jat dynasty. The first representative of this dynasty with whom we had any political relations, was the Rajah Rungeet Sing, who signed an offensive and defensive treaty in 1803. For subsequent events, see page 37.

Bithoor, a town in the district of Cawnpore, N.W. provinces, from which it is about 12 miles distant. Situated on the Ganges, and provided with numerous gauts (or ghauts), it is especially consecrated to the observances of the Brahmins' idolatry, and is the scene of an annual festival in November. Previously to 1851, the surrounding jaghire (or domain) was in the possession of Maharajah Bajee Row, and on his death reverted to the Company. Recent events have invested this place with a peculiar interest, as having been the residence of the murderer Nana Sahib, and destroyed by Brigadier Havelock on the

19th of July, 1857. On the 20th of June, Nana massacred the garrison of Cawnpore, after capitulation on terms of free and safe departure; on the 16th of the following month he was defeated by General Havelock, and after blowing up the magazine, fell back on Bithoor, which he left immediately for Lucknow.

Bolan Pass, a succession of defiles, about fifty-five miles in length, between Scinde and Khorasan, through the Hala mountains. On the invasion of Affghanistan in 1839, the Bengal contingent of the army spent six days in threading this defile, with their artillery, &c. Bolan is the Southern pass into this district, that on the north being through the Khyber mountains.

Bombay, the second in extent and importance of the old Presidencies, comprising 26 districts, eight of which are nominally under native governments, and containing altogether an area of 170,385 square miles. This island and Salsette, which contains many interesting antiquarian relics of antehistoric date, were originally a portion of the Mussulman kingdom of Guzerat. It was first occupied by the Portuguese in 1509, and increased by the cession of Bassein, from the native government, in 1534. On its transfer to the British power, it soon became the capital of the Company's possessions, and in 1683, became the seat of the Western Presidency, previously fixed at Surat. From that time to 1818, when the Mahratta power was finally suppressed, the Presidency was almost incessantly involved in war, being implicated in all the quarrels of Scindia, Holkar, the Peishwa, and the Guicowar. The Company's territories however were gradually extending, under the terms of the treaties of 1782 with the Peishwa, of 1799 with the Guicowar, of 1790 and 1792 with the Nizam, of 1802 with the Peishwa at Bassein, of 1803 with Scindia, of 1805 with the Guicowar, and of 1812 with the Rajah of Kolapore. The physical features of Bombay are those of a low flat area, surrounded by walls of rock, and communicating with other smaller islands by natural causeways which are overflowed by high tides. The old Portuguese town, on the southern end of the island, is closely and inconveniently built, but, like all other stations of the time, very strongly fortified. The additions made by its present possessors have extended it along the shore as well as inland, and large sums of money have been frequently expended on its improvement, which has been materially promoted by the liberality of the wealthy Parsee, Sir

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first native who has ever yet received a title from the Crown.

Brahmapootra, ["the great river,"] flows from the Himalaya, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, 933 miles from its source.

Broach, a considerable town in the Bombay Presidency, situated on the Nerbudda. Originally included in the Raj [or kingdom] of Guzerat, it was attached to the Delhi Empire by Akbar, and subsequently fell into the power of the Mahrattas, by whom it was ceded to the Company in 1803. The distance N. from Bombay is 190 miles.

Bundelcund, or Dangaya, ['the robber's land'] is a district in the N.W. Provinces, but so extensive, and containing so many states under native titular governments, that it may almost be regarded as a distinct Presidency. It has a separate Agency, and covers an area of more than 18,000 square miles. Like most of the other territories, originally independent, it was subjugated at intervals to the Delhi Empire, convulsed by the wars and rebellions of the Mahrattas, and finally ceded by the Peishwa, with the rest of his dominions, under the treaty of Poonah, in 1818.

Burdwan, a territory in the Bengal Presidency, covering an area of 2224 square miles, and one of the earliest acquisitions of the Company, having been annexed by Lord Clive in 1760, and formally ceded by the Emperor in 1765. The titular Rajah is a pensioner to the annual amount of 130,000. The town stands on the Damoda, (or Dummodah) about 75 miles N. from Calcutta.

Burmah, an ancient and independent Empire, lying between British India and China. Of the ancient history of the country still less is known than of the antehistoric ages of India; the close resemblance in religion and social ceremonies between the two nations tends to suggest the inference that they were originally peopled by kindred races. Of the history of its relations with the Company, a short account will be found in pp. 34 & 35.

Calcutta, the capital of British India, situated on the Hoogley about 100 miles from the sea, is not, like most other Indian cities, a place of ancient celebrity or antiquarian interest. On the first arrival of the Company, Calcutta was one of a cluster of small villages, separated by the river from Hoogley, where their first station had been established. Those villages were given to them, in 1700, by Aurungzebe, and fortified under the name of Fort William, in honour of the then reigning King of England. It increased gradually until 1756, when it was taken by Suraja Dowlah;

see page 15. The modern city, so palatial in magnificence, extends more than six miles along the river, which at that point expands into a small bay, and beyond this on the other side — known as Garden-House Reach — a suburb has grown up, consisting of the villas of wealthy citizens. The climate has suggested a style of building, in which the lofty colonnades present an appearance of Grecian taste and grandeur, and contrast abruptly with the purely Asiatic features of other cities. The most noticeable building in Calcutta is the Government House. The lower storey forms a solid basement surrounded by colonnades. These, throughout the whole building, are of the Ionic order, with the exception of one principal apartment finished in the Doric style. There are four wings, one at each corner of the main building, ventilated by circular passages running through all. These wings contain the private apartments, while the centre is occupied by the public offices, and reception rooms for the vice-regal festivities, which are there celebrated with a splendour not exceeded by any European court. Although Calcutta, however, may offer an imposing spectacle to the beholder, there are in the older cities—Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow—buildings of far more architectural beauty and propriety. In addition to the public buildings, of which the next in importance is the Custom House, a low building, with a long front to the river; the fashionable end of the city, called the Cheringee, contains a large number of very splendid mansions, erected in the Italian villa style. This quarter is inhabited exclusively by Europeans; but in the parts appropriated by the native population, the streets are narrow, unclean, and unpaved; and consequently so unhealthy, that during the prevalence of cholera in the city, the deaths were computed at the rate of seven hundred every day for six weeks. Fort William stands about 500 yards below the city, on the road leading round the Bay to the Reach. Its fortifications were commenced by Lord Clive, after the Battle of Plassey, and cost the Company about two millions sterling. The ramparts enclose a space sufficient for 15,000 men, and would require a garrison of 10,000 to defend them in time of war. Between the city and the fort lies the Esplanade, a fashionable resort in the cool hours of morning and evening. The river, which is broad and navigable from the Delta (the Sunderbunds) to the city, presents one very peculiar phenomenon, in the tide-wave,

[illegible] which rushes [illegible] seventeen [illegible] about [illegible] any [illegible] way, [illegible] years, [illegible] history [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

brated throughout the civilized world. The territory was ceded to the Company, as indemnification for the expenses of the Sikh war, and transferred by them in titular sovereignty, to Gholab Sing.

Cawnpore, a district in the N.W. Provinces, identical with the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, and covering an area of 2,337 square miles. On the dismemberment of the Mogul Empire, it passed under the government of the Vizier of Oude, and, under the arrangement made in 1801, between him and the Company, was ceded in commutation of subsidy for the maintenance of troops. The principal town of the same name, which has recently acquired so melancholy an interest from the massacre of the garrison, is situated on the Ganges, which is navigable for 300 miles above this point. It is exclusively modern, and derives its importance altogether from its selection as a military station, in 1777. The cantonment was originally intended to accommodate a force which, on the war establishment, would amount to about 10,000 men, and about three times that number of camp-followers. The lines of tents and bungalows (or banglas) extend about six miles, in a crescent along the river. The distance NW. from Calcutta is about 630 miles overland. In the recent mutiny, disaffection first manifested itself here, on the 8th of June, 1857, when the 1st., 53rd., and 56th. Regiments N.I., with the 2nd. N.C. broke their lines, plundered the treasury, and set out for Delhi. On the following day, they returned, under the command of Nana Sahib, and attacked the intrenchments, which were successfully defended by Sir Hugh Wheeler, This position of affairs continued until the 20th, when the garrison made a spirited sortie, in which Sir Hugh Wheeler was mortally wounded. On the 26th they hoisted a white flag, and surrendered conditionally: but were foully and cruelly murdered on the following day in their boats.

Chandernagore, a French station on the Hoogley, only 17 miles from Calcutta, taken by Lord Clive: it was restored by treaty in 1763; and having been again captured in 1793, was given back in 1816. It has been recently proposed to exchange it for an equivalent territory near Pondicherry, in order to consolidate the French possessions in India.

Chittagong, a district in the Bengal Presidency. — Area 2,717 square miles. It is one of the oldest possessions of the Company, being one of the territories ceded by Shah Alum in 1765. The principal town is Chittagong or Ishmabad, "the city of the faith."

Chillianwallah, in the Punjaub, the scene of a battle in which the Sikhs were defeated with severe loss on both sides, by

Lord Gough, on the 13th of January, 1849.

Coorg, a district in the southern part of the Peninsula,—area about 1,420 square miles. See page 38.

Deccan, a district in Southern India, comprising in the correct acceptation of the name, all the territory from the southern bank of the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin. This great triangle, of course, includes a numerous aggregate of territories, generally regarded as distinct. When first the European powers began to interfere in the relations of the native princes, this country was divided between the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Peishwa, the Sultan of Mysore, and a few other chiefs. The fortunes of these have been related above, except that of the Nizam. The title originated with Azof Jah, a viceroy of Arungzebe, who governed the Deccan under the title of Nizam-ul-Moolk, "director of the state." The quarrels of his descendants for the succession, during several generations gave occasion for the interference of the English and French governors, who severally aimed at ruling the territories in question in the names of their respective protegès. At length, the former influence prevailing, the Nizam Ali in 1766, signed a treaty with the Company, to enable him to oppose Hyder Ali, with whom he afterwards coalesced. Swing again for peace, after being defeated, he eventually received a portion of the spoil, in the partition of Mysore; and these accessions were further increased on the fall of the Mahratta power. His grandson, however, was deprived of a considerable portion of the territories, as an equivalent for money due to the Company and the maintenance of the troops known as "the Nizam's contingent." (*S. Dak-Shinah, the South*).

Deeg, a strong and very ancient fortress in the territory of Bhurtpore, containing some beautiful old buildings. Holkar was defeated here by General Frazer, on the 13th of Nov. 1804, & after the capture of Bhurtpore by Lord Combermere, it was dismantled.

Delhi, the capital of the Affghan or Patan, and subsequently of the Mogul, Empire. The present city was built by Shah Jehan, on the site of a more ancient capital (Indraprastha or Inderput), the antiquity of which is fabulous, and the magnificence of which would appear fabulous too, did not its ruins, which lie scattered for 30 miles along the banks of the Jumna, bear testimony to the fact. The modern city, however, is far inferior in architectural beauty to Lucknow and some other old royal residences. It is entered by seven gates, which take their names from the directions in which they lead,

except that near the College, which has long since fallen into disuse and decay. The Palaces of some of the old kings — Saadet Khan, and Darah Shekoh — are fine structures, but are surpassed by the mosques. Of these latter, the most memorable—historically—is that in which the Persian conqueror, Nadir Shah, sat to witness the massacre of the inhabitants. The gardens of Shalimar, enclosed by a wall, and exceeding a mile in circumference, once the gem of the city, are now in ruins. It is from the southern wall of these gardens, that the most effective view can be had of the wide expanse of the relics of the old city. Mosques, mausolea, palaces, observatories, pavilions, colleges, baths, and serails, lie strewn around, broken and dismantled. Among the remarkable decorations of modern Delhi, are the Mausolea, one of which —that of Sufter Jung — is spoken of by travellers in terms of high panegyric. This building, with its dome of white marble, surrounded by its gardens, containing a mosque and pavilion, would seem to a foreigner, at first sight, rather a little palace than a tomb. The old palace of the Moguls is, of course, a fortified building,—like the Alhambra at Grenada—and on the gateways, it is said, are still visible the marks of cannon-shots, since the time when the Rohilla, Gholam Kadir, was expelled from it by Scindia. In the second court from the entrance is the Divan Aum, "the hall of audience," which once contained the Peacock throne, formed of gems, valued at seven millions sterling, and removed by Nadir Shah. The next court contains the Divan Kauss, or "private hall," built of marble, and tesselated with pictures of flowers, of which every tint was imitated in stone. It is here, over the arches supporting the roof, that the Persian inscription is still legible, "If there be a heaven on earth, it is here." This chamber still contains an immense block of crystal, measuring four feet by three, by one and a half in height, and used as a throne by Shah Alum and his successors. Near this is another more private chamber, and beyond, the gardens, containing a crystal tank and tesselated baths; but for some time past the whole building has been shamefully neglected by its inhabitants. The first capture of Delhi by a British army took place on the 8th of September, 1803, under the command of Lord Lake, who had immediately before defeated a Mahratta force on the Jumna. It was taken a second time on the 14th of September, 1857, under circumstances detailed above, p. 109, after an occupation, by

the mutineers, of four months. At the latest census the population was 152,406.

Dinapore, a military station on the Ganges, near Patna, in the Bengal Presidency.

ELEPHANTA, (or Garapori), a small island in the harbour of Bombay, deriving its modern name from a rock on the southern extremity, which, at some remote period, was sculptured into a colossal figure of an elephant. Its celebrity is owing to the Hindu temple excavated in the solid rock. The interior is cut into long rows of curiously carved and fluted columns supporting the rock overhead, and divided into three chambers, of which the central and largest is 133 feet broad and 130 in length. Among the many mythological emblems decorating this temple is a colossal bust with three heads, probably representing the Hindu Trinity. If the rock be not basaltic, in which case it might have naturally presented caverns and columns only requiring to be dressed into shape, it is impossible to calculate the labour and perseverance expended upon excavations so elaborate.

Ellora, a nearly deserted and ruined town in Hyderabad, is also memorable for its rock temples, for which a marvellous antiquity of nearly 80 centuries is claimed. The sculptures are described as being wonderfully elaborate, and the series of chambers as extending more than a mile. They are minutely described in a work on Ancient India, forming two volumes of the "Entertaining Library" published by Knight.

FEROZESHAH, a village in the Punjaub, memorable for the storming of the fortified camp of the Sikhs, by Lords Gough and Hardinge, on the 21st of December, 1845.

GANGES, (or Ganga), the sacred river of the Hindus—like the Choaspes among the Persians—issues from an accumulation of snow lying between mountains in the territory of Gurwhal, 1514 miles from the sea, and is navigable for heavy boats as far as Cawnpore, 986 miles from the Delta. During the rainy season it rises sometimes to the height of 45 feet, and inundates the lower parts of Bengal. At Gangootri, where it takes its rise, there is a temple consecrated to Ganga, and served by Brahmins who live by the sale of holy water, which is sealed in flasks, and taken to all parts of India. ("Ganga" means "flowing water").

Ghoorkas, natives of Nepaul in Northern India, were originally a wild and predatory race, who invaded and conquered that country in 1768. Until they were dispossessed by the British force under Sir David Ochterlony in

1815, they had possession of the whole southern slope of the Himalayas, and reduced the Hill men to slavery. "The Ghoorka soldiers," writes a gentleman who resided many years in India, "disciplined severely under experienced and sagacious leaders, are inferior to none, and superior to most Indian troops. They exhibit a total indifference to danger, and consider obedience the first duty of a soldier. They will freely sacrifice their lives to their military obligations, an infraction of which they consider the last degradation. They have a high sense of honour, seldom betraying a trust reposed in them, even by a stranger, while their long career of victory, and their known determination in maintaining their conquests, rendered them formidable opponents during the Nepaulese war." This testimony, given in 1835, has been fully borne out in the course of recent events; and was remarkably confirmed by their defence of the fortress of Kalunga in 1814. The garrison consisted of 300 men, and the besieging force under Colonel Gillespie amounted to 3000. After a determined struggle, involving much loss to the besiegers, the fort was abandoned by 70 survivors of the garrison, who cut their way through guarded passes, and nearly all escaped alive. The circumstances very closely resembled those of the siege of Platæa in Grecian history.

Guzerat (or Goojerat), an extensive territory lying to the north of the Gulf of Cambay, and comprising fifteen subordinate districts, the whole covering an area of 41,536 square miles. On the dissolution of the Mogul Empire, this territory was divided between the Peishwa and the Guicowar, the latter of whom still holds a titular sovereignty over a considerable portion. Also a town of the Punjaub, 72 miles W.N.W. of Lahore, where the Sikhs were signally defeated by our army, Feb. 21, 1849.

Gwalior, the territory nominally subject to Scindia, lying to the south of the Agra district, including portions of the old central kingdom of Maleva and of the Deccan, and covering an area of 33,119 square miles. Subsequently to the treaty signed by Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1817, the domestic dissensions arising from the incompetency of princes under age, and the intrigues of the Court, occasioned a degree of confusion which made it necessary for the Company to interfere, and accordingly, in December, 1843, an army led by Lord (then Sir Hugh) Gough encamped within a few miles of the fortress of Gwalior. After a successful engagement, followed shortly

by another under the command of General Grey, the fort was occupied, and in the succeeding month, the terms of a new treaty were dictated, involving the cession of some territories, and the administration of the rest under the superintendence of a British Resident. In 1853, the young Maharajah — the present Scindia—having attained the legal age, was formally invested with the nominal sovereignty. The fortress in which the palace is situated is a place of remarkable strength and great antiquity, having been used as a state prison by Aurungzebe.

Hastings (Warren), the first Governor-General of India, born 1733, was the son of a clergyman, and a native of Oxfordshire; went to India at an early age as a "writer" in the Company's service; in 1759, became a member of Council at Madras, and eventually, promoted to Calcutta, was appointed head of the Government. In 1786, he returned to England, and suffered a tedious and formidable impeachment by the House of Commons, in 1773, his principal accuser on that occasion being the celebrated Edmund Burke. He is the author of "a Narrative of the insurrection at Benares," and other valuable contributions to the history of India. He died August 22, 1818.

Havelock (Sir Henry) is a native of Bishop's Wearmouth, born in 1795. At the Charterhouse he was educated with a view to the Bar, and he was a contemporary of Sir W. MacNaghten, who was assassinated at Cabool. The success of his elder brother however, who served in the Peninsular war, turned his attention to the army, and soon after the Battle of Waterloo, he obtained a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Exchanging afterwards into the 13th Light Infantry, he embarked for India in 1823, and saw some active service in the Burmese war, which began in the year following. In 1827, he held the rank of Adjutant in the Depôt established by Lord Combermere at Chinsurah, on the Hoogley. In 1838, after serving 23 years as a subaltern, he attained the rank of Captain, and in the next year, proceeded to the Affghan War, on the staff of Sir W. Cotton, and was present at the capture of Cabool, and the storming of Ghuznee. He was afterwards sent to assist Sir R. Sale, and having taken part in the important operations that ensued, was appointed Persian interpreter to General Pollock, a situation which he subsequently held on the staff of Lord Gough, with the rank of Major. In 1843, he accompanied the expedition to Gwalior, and was present at the

battle of Maharajpore. In 1845, having in the mean time been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, he proceeded to the Punjaub, and took part in the battles of Moodkhee, Feroxeshah, and Sobraon, in which latter engagement three horses were killed under him. During the interval between the Sikh wars, he filled the post of Deputy-Adjutant-General to the European forces at Bombay. Returning to England, by medical advice, in 1849, he proceeded again to India in 1851, and was appointed by Lord Hardinge Quarter-Master General to the British troops in India. In addition to his military services, in the course of which he has passed unharmed through more than twenty engagements, he has contributed to the history of his time memoirs of the Affghan and Ava campaigns. His more recent exploits will be found enumerated above, at p. 60.

Heber (Reginald, D.D.) Bishop of Calcutta, was a native of Cheshire, and born in 1753. On obtaining his university degree, he proceeded on a tour to the East of Europe, where he collected materials for a historical and antiquarian work on Scythia, which was never completed. After some years' labour as a parish clergyman, he was appointed, in 1823, the successor of Dr. Middleton in the See of Calcutta, and on his arrival, proceeded on a tour of inspection through his diocese. He had scarcely been three years abroad, when his death, an irreparable loss to India, occurred during a journey to Trichinopoli. His narrative of his first tour "through the upper Provinces" is a most able and entertaining work, and of much interest even to the present day.

Himalaya, (from the Sanscrit *hima*, "snow"), a range of mountains extending about 1500 miles in length, and forming the northern boundary of India. They consist principally of granite and other rocks of primary formation, intersected, here and there, with the more recent (stratified) rocks, rising in some places to an elevation of 25,000 feet above the sea level, and supplying the sources of the Jhelum (ancient *Hydaspes*), Chenâb (*Acesines*), Beas (*Hyphasis*), Ravee (*Hydraotes*), and the confluents of the Ganges and Bramapootra.

Hooghley—a district, a town, and a river, in the Bengal Presidency. This district, covering an area of 2089 square miles, contains Chandernagore, a French settlement, and Chinsurah, and Serampore, formerly belonging, respectively, to the Dutch and Danes. The town was the original settlement of the English Company in

Bengal, previously to their removal, across the river, to Calcutta. The Hooghley is navigable for about 115 miles from the sea; but, as it is believed to be filling up gradually with alluvial deposit; it has been proposed to construct a ship-canal from the city to the channel of the Mutwal, which flows a few miles to the Eastward.

Hyderabad, a district and city, constituting the territory of the Nizam of the Deccan, and covering an area of 95,337 square miles. The appearance of the city is described as very imposing. The old Palace of the Nizams is a large and highly decorated structure; the mosques large and magnificent; the modern buildings, including the house of the British resident, surpass in splendour those of other Indian towns, except Calcutta; and the river Mussi, which at this point flows to a breadth of 500 feet, forms an important addition to the scenery.

Hydrabad, the old capital of Scinde, and the residence of the Ameers, is situated on an island between the Indus and Fulailee, and is strongly fortified naturally and artificially. The fortress stands on a long platform on the summit of a hill, about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. It was occupied by Sir C. Napier in February, 1843, after the submission of all the native princes, except the Ameer of Meerpore, whom he defeated in a few days after his arrival. On the 18th of July, 1857, a force of 4000 Budmashes, led by 300 Rohillas, attacked the Resident's palace, and were repulsed by the Nizam's troops.

Indore, a district and city, lying a little to the north of the centre of the Peninsula, forming the dominions of the representative of Holkar, and governed, through the native Rajah, by the British Resident, in connection with the Vice-Presidency of Agra. The present city was founded in 1767, by the widow of the Rajah Mulhar Rao, on the river Kutkee, directly opposite the site of the ancient Jumna, and distant 402 miles S.W. from Agra. The dynasty of the Holkars, like many others of the native monarchies, was established by a military adventurer, whose immediate family became extinct in the third generation, when the administration of his dominions devolved upon his widow, assisted by a clansman, Pootragee Rao, who eventually succeeded her, and perpetuated his own family on the throne. After two generations of domestic treason, the only survivor of the race was Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who atttempted the capture of Delhi in 1804, and was re-

pulsed by Lord Lake, who finally defeated him at Furruckabad in tho November of that year. During the following year, however, Holkar was in arms again, but was again defeated and brought to terms by Lord Lake; and having murdered several members of his family, shortly after died insane, 1811. Several years of anarchy ensued, including three female regencies; until 1852, when the young prince, who had been selected in the mean time by the British Government, was placed on the throne, under the usual restrictions. During the recent mutinies, he has continued faithful, and has, by his conduct, deserved our warm gratitude.

Indus (literally "black," and synonymous in that sense with the name "Nile"), called at present Scinde, a river rising in the Kailas mountains (where the Hindu mythology fixes the site of Paradise), and equally celebrated, among ancient writers, with the Ganges. Like the Nile, it is subject to an annual inundation, which continues with remarkable regularity, for six months, from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. In its course, which runs about 1800 miles, it forms the western boundary of India, properly so called, which is supposed to include the country between this river and the Ganges.

Irrawadi (*Erivati*, "great river") a river, rising in the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, and, in a course of 1060 miles from North to South, dividing the Burman territory, very nearly, into two equal portions. On its banks are the towns of Bhamo, Amarapura, Prome, Rangoon, &c.

Jaboodh (the country of the Bheels) a district and town in Malwa (central India). The royal family are descended from a favourite and confidential officer of the empire, Allah-ud Deen. During the Mahratta wars, they shared the general fortune of the Central and North Western Principalities; until, in 1836, the state of confusion prevailing in the administration of the Raj, called for the interposition of the British Government, who took the infant Rajah under their protection.

Jeypore (identical with the ancient principality of Amber), a district and city, covering an area of 15,251 square miles, and governed by the native hereditary prince, under the superintendence of the N. W. vice-presidency. It is one of the several states comprised in the extensive territory of Rajpootana, and is said to have begun its existence as a distinct principality about the year 970. For some generations its Rajahs were

among the few sincere adherents of the Delhi Emperors; but, during the Mahratta wars, were obliged to solicit the protection of the British Government. Finally, a treaty on the usual terms was signed by the Rajah, Juggut Sing, in 1818; and in 1831, on the death of the regent, his widow, the administration was undertaken by the Company's Government, until the infant Rajah should attain the age of 18. This event having taken place in 1851, he was permitted to ascend the throne of his ancestors, under the usual restrictions. The town is remarkable for its architectural beauty, and regularity of arrangement, containing the most spacious streets in India, and a palace, enclosing a dozen royal residences, in the construction of which white marble has been liberally used. There is also an observatory erected by one of the old Rajahs, who was an astronomer, and constructed instruments, of which no native is at present sufficiently learned to understand the use.

Joudpore (or, Marwar), a district and city, forming another Rajpoot principality, and governed under the same system as the preceding. This monarchy, which was established very early in the 13th century, continued faithful to the Delhi Emperors, and was, on one or two occasions, honoured by matrimonial connections with the Imperial family, until Arungzebe forfeited their allegiance by an attempt to convert them forcibly to Islamism. In 1829, the Maharaja of Joudpore having given shelter and protection to Appa Sahib, the treacherous Rajah of Berar, and being permitted to continue that protection through respect for his sense of the sanctity of hospitality; eventually failed to fulfil the conditions of a treaty signed in 1818, and was necessarily placed under the usual restraint. The present Maharajah, accordingly, enjoys the titular sovereignty of his dominions on the same terms as the Rajah of Jeypoor.

Jounpore, containing an area of 1552 square miles, and a district in the N. W. provinces, is one of the early acquisitions of the Company. It was ceded to the Company in 1764, by Shah Alum; and transferred to the Vizier of Oude, from whom it was resumed in 1775, and finally annexed.

Juggernauth (also called Pooree, *Jagganatha*, means Lord of the World), is a town in the Presidency of Bengal, and situated on the sea coast of Orissa. Being especially consecrated to the ceremonies of the Hindu idolatry, it abounds in temples and pagodas, and is infested with a numerous population of fierce and malig-

mant fanatics. The procession of the car of Keishna, which took place annually in March, has ceased for some time past to be the sanguinary ceremony of former times. Previously to 1803, when the town became a British possession, its Mahratta rulers collected a tax from pilgrims, out of which a sum was set apart for the maintenance of the temple and its ministry. The British Government then undertook the collection of the tax, and the responsibility of the customary donation; but after various modifications, adopted by successive governors, the connection of our government with the revolting and irrational superstition was, at last, definitely severed; and the priests are left to their own sufficient resources under the superintendence of the Rajah of Khoorda.

Jumna (or Yamuna) an important river, flowing from hot springs in the Western extremity of the Himalaya range, and after a course of 860 miles, falling into the Ganges at Allahabad, after passing Agra and Delhi, and supplying the canal which conveys water through the latter city.

Kedarnath, a town in Ghurwaul (Nepaul) is dedicated to ceremonies not less cruel and absurd than those of Juggernath. One of these observances is the worship of the deity Kedarnath, who flying from pursuit in the shape of a buffalo, plunged into the earth, leaving his hinder quarters above ground as an object of adoration; the other is an annual suicide committed by a number of fanatics who believe that the act—performed in imitation of the self devotion of mythological heroes — insures eternal happiness.

Khyber Pass—rendered memorable by the events of the Affghan war, is a defile running for about fifty miles, through the Khyber mountains, and affording a communication between Affghanistan and Hindustan. The defile is for the most part inconveniently narrow and enclosed by precipices, — and being commanded from above, enables the natives to offer formidable opposition to the approach of an enemy. In some instances, as in the case of Nadir Shah, when he invaded India, large payments have secured a free passage from the Affghans. The passage was forced twice by British troops. See Affghan.

Kalapoor, a district, including a city of the same name, in the Bombay presidency, covering an area of 3445 square miles, and annexed in 1844, under circumstances similar to those of the subjugation of the other native principalities. The earliest transactions of the Company with the Rajahs

took place in 1765, and arose out of a charge of piracy preferred by the Bombay Government against the native authorities, the Rajah being then a minor under the regency of the widow of Sambajee. On that occasion the fortress of Malwan was occupied as a guarantee, and restored in the year following. Subsequently, the quarrels between the Rajah and the Peishwa gave occasion for further interference and were arranged bya tripartite treaty. Domestic feuds, originating in the murder of the Rajah in 1822 again called for mediation. Another treaty was signed in 1827. In 1839, the young Rajah, Baba Sahib, succeeded his father under the regency of the Begum his mother, but was deposed by the widow of a former Rajah, who was recognized by the British Government, but a rebellion having been provoked by her mismanagement, the territory was annexed.

Kumaon, a mountainous district in Nepaul, and the N. W. vice-presidency. As might be presumed of a territory so situated, it is rich in mines of various metals, including gold and iron; and produces sugar and tea, which has been recently cultivated with encouraging success. It was originally an independent Raj; but in 1814, the defeat of the Goorkhas, and the capture of the fortress of Almora placed the principality in possession of the Company, by whom it was retained, in disregard of the claims of several members of the royal family. This district recently supplied reinforcements to the besieging army outside Delhi.

Kurnool, a district in the Madras presidency, covering an area of 2643 square miles. It was annexed during the Afghan war, in consequence of a detected correspondence between the Rajah and the enemy. The Rajah was arrested, and relegated to Trichinopoly where he was assassinated by one of his own superstitious servants who discovered that he had attended a missionary church.

Lahore, the principal city in the Punjaub; the residence of the governor. It owes its artificial strength and numerous decorations, palaces, mosques, mausolea, &c., to the taste and munificence of the Mogul Emperors, Jehangire and Aurungzebe. The tomb of the former is there and has been used as a dwelling house, but is now closed. During the recent mutiny, on the first appearance of disaffection in Lahore, June 10th, 42 mutineers were blown from guns by Brigadier Chamberlayne, and on the 20th of July, the 26th N.I. who had murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer, were overpowered, and nearly all killed in the struggle or afterwards executed.

Lake (Gerard, Lord) was born in 1744, served in "the seven years' war," and accompanying his regiment to India, took part in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis; returning to Europe, he served in Holland, and in 1800 was appointed commander-in-chief in India, in which capacity he personally conducted operations against the Mahratta princes. On his return, he received the honorary appointment of Governor of Plymouth.

Lucknow, situated on the Goomtee, a confluent of the Ganges, has been the capital of the kingdom of Oude, since the decay of the ancient city of Oude (Ayodha or Adjudea) which is now regarded as a consecrated shrine and is frequented by pilgrims. The name of the river literally signifies "a serpent." As in all the large cities of Hindustan, the majority of the streets in Lucknow are so narrow as barely to admit the passage of an elephant, several of which generally form the train of the Vizier, but the palaces are structures of considerable splendour. The Imâm Barrah, erected in 1784 by Asoph ud Dowlah is scarcely inferior to the royal residences of the Moguls. The architecture is loaded, though not crowded, with decorations. This building contains one apartment, measuring 167 feet in length, and is remarkable for being constructed altogether without wood. Among the other noticeable buildings, is a mausoleum erected for one of the princesses, by Asoph-ud-Dowlah, in a garden laid out with terraced walks and a fountain. The principal building stands on a square platform, which is ascended by five steps, and forms an extensive terrace; and the tomb itself is an octagon terminating in a richly ornamented parapet with a short minaret at each angle. The material at first sight seems to be white marble; but it is really *Cheenam*, a composition which the natives manufacture with exquisite skill, and which in that climate, stands the weather uninjured for centuries. The body of Asoph himself lies in a tomb, which used to be constantly lighted with a large number of wax tapers; and the Sarcophagus continually strewn with flowers and strips of gilt paper. It used also to be kept covered with consecrated bread from Mecca, imported at an enormous expense; and passages from the Koran were chanted, day and night, over his remains. A censer of various perfumes was placed on one side of his resting place; his sword and cummerbund on the other; and over his head, his turban and a copy of the Koran. Lucknow is about 650 miles from Calcutta; and some years ago, used to be visited by many

tourists from the Presidency, curious to witness the magnificent entertainments, and examine the gardens and menageries of the Vizier. These gardens were extensive, and enclosed by strong walls, and laid out in the Oriental style, in regular squares planted with flowers of such aromatic quality, that the perfumes are oppressive to European nerves. During the recent troubles, Lucknow has been one of the strongholds of revolt. On the 3rd of May, the 7th Oude Irregular Infantry mutinied, and were disarmed by the resident, Sir Henry Lawrence; again, on the 31st, the 13th, 48th, and 71st N.I., and the 7th N.C. rose and murdered several officers; but were promptly dispersed by the same strong hand, and on the following day, the Vizier's brother was arrested, martial law proclaimed, and several hundred mutineers executed. On the 16th of June, the Vizier or "King," was arrested with five members of his council and lodged as prisoners in Fort William. On the 2nd of July, Sir H. Lawrence being invested by the rebels in the citadel, and leading a sortie, received a wound in the head, of which he died the next day. He was succeeded in his command, by Major Banks, under whom the garrison resolved to stand a siege, until they could be reinforced. In this position they continued until the 25th September, when they were relieved by Sir H. Havelock, who had been in the meantime waiting for reinforements to enable him to continue his march from the Ganges.

Madras, the seat of one of the old Presidencies, which comprises 29 subordinate districts, five of which are nominally under native Governments, and cover altogether an area of 184,080 square miles. This settlement was originally called Fort St. George, and was founded in 1639, upon a small area of territory granted by the native local government; when the business of the station was removed from Armegon, which was the earliest possession of the Company on the Coromandel coast. The old Fort, round which the city gradually sprang up, stands on the margin of the sea, and was designed by the ingenious Mr. Robins, the author of Lord Anson's voyages, but was a place of merely commercial importance until the war of 1748-52, in which the interests of our ally, Mohammed Ali, Nawab of Arcot, were successfully upheld by General Lawrence, against Chunda Sahib. About four miles south from Madras stands another old Fort, erected by the Portuguese, and called after St. Thomas, who is believed to have suffered martyrdom on the spot. The present city, which extends

nine miles along the shore, consists of seven districts, of which the principal are the Black Town, chiefly inhabited by natives; Vepery, and the suburbs of Egmore and Poodoopettoh, where the English residents generally settle. The climate of the Carnatic renders it necessary to adopt, in Madras, a light and open style of building, in which shade and ventilation are the chief objects to be attained; and accordingly in all the modern houses, colonnades and verandahs are the prevailing features. The commercial advantages of the situation are to some extent neutralized by the surf rolling in from the Bay. To obviate this inconvenience, various expedients have been suggested, but there is reason to believe, now, that a proposal for the construction of a pier will be adopted. From ships, strangers are taken ashore in "Massoolah boats," which are built for the peculiar service of that coast, built without keels, flat-bottomed, with a high gunwale, and sewed together with cocoa fibre cords; each boat is attended by two cattamarans, (or rafts), in order that, should the boat be overturned, they may supply its place. As the boat approaches, it is thrown up, high and dry, on a wide sandy beach.

Malabar, an extensive district in the Madras Presidency, containing an area of 6060 square miles, and running northward from Cochin for 143 miles up the coast. This country contains a larger proportion of aboriginal inhabitants than most of the other principalities; and the language, the Malayala, exhibits a near resemblance to the original Sanscrit. In addition to the proud and superstitious Brahmins, who have formed the majority of the population from some ante-historic period, there are other interesting elements. At Cochin is found a community of Israelites, who have resided so long in India, that they have lost all tradition of their first plantation, and in the course of generations have acquired the native complexion, which is of course darker here than it is farther north. There is also a colony of Syrian Christians, believed to be the result of the preaching of St. Thomas the Apostle — who use a Liturgy in the Syrian language, and profess doctrines — according to some authorities—nearly identical with Unitarianism. On the arrival of the Portuguese, who should naturally have been agreeably astonished to find even a schism of their own faith flourishing amid an idolatrous Paganism, these primitive Christians were charitably excommunicated by the Bishop of Goa, because they would not believe

a territory [illegible] several consequence, [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible], were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of 2332 square miles. Its history contains one of the most tragical of the many romances to be collected from memoirs of the royal houses of India. The latest occupant of the throne, previously to the occupation of the territory by the Company, in 1836, was the notorious Begum Sumroo. Originally a dancing-girl—a term implying in the East extreme moral depravity — she captivated, when at an early age, the equally notorious adventurer, Walter Summers, *alias* Reinhard, who had, under those names respectively, served in the British and French armies; and succeeded eventually in establishing himself as the territorial proprietor, or Jaghiredar, of Meerut. On Summers' (or Sumroo's) death, the Begum chose another husband named Vaisseau, whom she associated with herself in her government. One or the other of those men—it is not known which—she inveigled into the commission of suicide. Persuading him that their lives were in danger from a conspiracy, she suggested a flight, with all their portable treasure, and a mutual promise that, should any immediate danger overtake them, they would both terminate their lives with their own hands. Travelling in separate palanquins they were met, after proceeding a short distance, by a body of armed men, whom the Begum had sent forward for the purpose. The report of a pistol, and a scream from her palanquin, led him to believe that she had fulfilled her part of the compact. He hastened to follow so heroic an example; and as soon as she ascertained that he was dead, she turned back. It is most probable that the victim of this artifice was Sumroo; for the fact that she did not marry a third husband leaves her without a motive for destroying the second. Notwithstanding that she was guilty of at least one other murder —that of a slave-girl, whom she buried alive, sleeping, herself, over the grave, in order to insure her destruction—she lived in peace, and wealth, and power, and cruelty, to the age of ninety, and died a natural death.

The town of Meerut has been for some time, an important military cantonment and the principal artillery station in Bengal. It was here, on the 10th of May, 1857, that the first serious manifestations of the mutiny, presented themselves. See p. 57.

Mooltan, (or Mallitan, i.e., "the city of the Malli," encountered by Alexander the Macedonian), is the most important city (except Lahore) in the Punjaub. In 1849, during the Sikh war, it was invested by a British force and surrendered, and in a few

months after its formidable ramparts were levelled by an inundation.

Mysore, an extensive district in Southern India, occupying an area of nearly 31,000 square miles, and still under the nominal government of a representative of its ancient Rajahs. It was in 1565 that the memorable Battle of Talikot established the Mohammedan power in Mysore. By a series of encroachments, the principality acquired considerable power and prosperity, which attained their maturity under Chick Deo, who died in 1704. The internal revolutions, then ensuing, ended in the accession to the throne of Hyder Ali about 1755. See page 23.

Nagpore, one of the Mahratta principalities, a district covering 76,132 square miles, and lying in a central position, in the north of the Deccan. It is still inhabited to some extent by an aboriginal race, more ancient than Brahmins or Mohammedans. The first event leading to the interposition of the Company was the alliance formed in 1838, between the reigning Rajah and Scindia. The immediate result was the defeat of both at Assaye and Argaum, and a cession of territory. The next Rajah was Appa Sahib. See p. 32.

Neilgherries, a range, or rather a group of mountains in the southern part of the Peninsula, inside the Malabar coast, and covering a space of about forty miles by fifteen. The clearness and coolness of the atmosphere, at an elevation of more than 3000 feet above the plain—except during the months of April and May, when the S.W. monsoon blows — render the climate serviceable to sufferers from the heat of the neighbouring districts. The sanitary stations are numerously frequented by invalids, and other visitors seeking repose and recreation. The territory passed into the possession of the Company on the partition of Mysore.

Nepaul, (or more properly Nepâl) is an extensive territory in Northern India, lying along the southern slope of the Himalayas, and, like mountainous districts in general, rich in metallic productions, copper and iron especially. The Rajah is still comparatively independent, and reigns under the terms of the treaty of alliance signed in 1816, on the defeat of the Ghoorkas by Sir David Ochterlony. The present Rajah is the notorious Jung Bahadur, who visited England some years since, and raised himself to power by a series of daring and successful crimes, such as have seldom been recorded in any age or country. The nephew of a successful diplomatist, who attained the position of prime minister, Jung Baha-

dur arrived in Khatmandoo, where he attracted the favourable notice of the Queen, and at her instigation, murdered his uncle, becoming Commander-in-chief under the new administration. The head of this ministry, however, was after a while also assassinated, the Queen demanded satisfaction, and Bahadur resolved that she should be gratified. In an altercation that ensued respecting the arrest of a suspected officer, he shot down another member of the cabinet, together with his son, who rushed forward to rescue him; Bahadur was then surrounded by fourteen chieftains, thirteen of whom, with his own rifle and the help of a few followers, he murdered. The result was the elevation of Bahadur to the vacant divan; but, coveting the other step, he banished his patroness the Queen, and placed the Rajah under arrest.

Nerbudda, a river (which gives its name to a territory) rising in the Nindyia hills, and flowing nearly due East to the Gulf of Cambay, forming the boundary between the Deccan, properly so called, and Hindustan. Its length is 800 miles, through 55 of which it is affected by the tide.

Neill (General J. G. S.) was born in Scotland in 1810, and at the age of 16, entered the E.I.C. service in the Madras Fusiliers. His first campaign was the Burmese War, after which he returned on leave to England. In 1835, he was appointed to the command of the Resident's escort at the Court of the Rajah of Nagpore. He then served in the second Burmese war, and at the commencement of the Russian war, having volunteered, obtained the command of the Turkish contingent. Returning to India, he commanded the Madras Fusiliers; and on the eruption of the mutiny, was sent to relieve Benares, and hastened on by forced marches to Cawnpore, where he arrived after the massacre, and compelled the Brahmins to lose caste by cleaning away the blood they had shed. He fell at the capture of Lucknow, 25th September, 1857.

North West Provinces, a department of the government instituted on the partition of the Bengal presidency, under the regulation of 1833, and comprising six sub-divisions —Agra (the seat of government), Allahabad, Benares, Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilcund—together with the superintendence of several territories nominally governed by the representatives of native dynasties. The total area of the six districts is 72,054 square miles.

Nott, (Sir William) a native of Wales, and born in 1782. He went to India as a cadet in 1800. After a residence

there of 26 years, he returned and purchased a property in his native place, but the failure of the Calcutta Bank, in which he had a large deposit, obliged him to take active service again. On his return, he became a Major-General, and, obtaining the command of a Brigade in the Affghan War, rendered himself mainly instrumental in retrieving the losses with which it began. He died in his native town in 1845.

Oodeypore, (or Oudepore), one of the States of Rajpootana, occupying an area of 11,614 square miles. The royal family have been for several centuries the most aristocratic and exclusive of all the noble and warlike Rajpoots, always maintaining a resistance (generally successful) to the Delhi Emperors, with whom they regarded it a degradation to form matrimonial alliances. Recovering from the decisive and sanguinary defeat inflicted by Baber in 1527, they acknowledged a submission to Jehanghire in 1613. From that time Oodeypore was more or less subject to the Mogul, until the dissolution of the Empire, when a succession of quarrels and alliances with the Mahratta princes brought the Rana into collision with the Company's government. A treaty was signed in 1817, under which a cession of territory was arranged as an equivalent for the maintenance of troops; and that understanding is still recognized.

Orissa, an extensive district in the Bengal Presidency, and one of the earliest of the Company's acquisitions—see page 17. The physical features of the country are peculiar, comprising mountains of primary formation, the Eastern Ghauts, varying in elevation from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea level, and inhabited by wild animals and men scarcely less wild, who still offer human sacrifices to their idols, and fight with bows and arrows, with which, assisted by a malaria deadly to Europeans, they defend their natural fortresses against all invasion. It also contains a forest, extending about 600 miles, filled with a luxuriant jungle, and infested with bees and other dangerous reptiles. The mountains are believed to be rich in gems of various kinds and iron-stone.

Oude, an important territory in Northern India, with an ancient but superseded capital of the same name. It is believed to be one of the most ancient principalities of India; the seat of a very early civilization, dating so far back as 1370 years B.C.; and the latest acquisition to the Company. It was one of the first of the native kingdoms to submit to the emperor of Delhi; and to reject his

authority. The first independent sovereign, after the dissolution of the Mogul Empire, was Shujah Dowlah, who immediately involved himself in a quarrel with the Company, by forming an alliance with Meer Causim, the deposed Nawab of Bengal; and, after sustaining the defeats of Patna and Buxar, concluded a treaty in 1765. See p. 52. The city of Oude is considered the most ancient in India, and the traditions of its magnitude seem almost fabulous, viz., that its length was 200 miles; and that the present city of Lucknow, 80 miles distant, was one of its suburbs. In the Mahabaret (Sanscrit history) it is called Adjudea, and described as a flourishing city, 1209 years, B.C.

Patna, a district and city in the Bengal Presidency, ceded to the Company by Shah Alum, in 1765. Its area is 1828 square miles. The city situated on the Ganges is the ancient fortress, and was the scene of some sanguinary hostilities, in the early wars of the Company, with Meer Causim. It happened that Meer Causim, in fulfilment of a treaty signed previously to his elevation, reduced the customs duties on British goods passing through his dominions, to the prejudice, of course, of his own subjects; and, finding that even these differential imposts were frequently evaded by servants of the Company, remonstrated against the injustice. Obtaining no redress, he abolished his customs duties altogether, in order to avoid giving the foreigners any advantage; but, irritated by the consequent diminution of his revenue, and seeking an opportunity to revenge himself, he seized some English boats lying in the river, 24th June, 1763. Being worsted in several encounters which took place during the following four months, he employed a European officer in his service, Walter Summers—see Meerut—to massacre all the English residing at the factory in the town. About 200 persons were accordingly shot or cut down. The town was then stormed by the British troops, and Causim, effecting his escape, took sanctuary with Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Vizier of Oude—see Oude—with whom he formed an alliance. Their combined forces were afterwards defeated under the walls of Patna.

Pegu, a district, with a city of the same name, extending 240 miles along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and comprising six sub-divisions. It was occupied as a guarantee in the first Burmese war (1824), and restored on its conclusion. Again, in 1852, it was taken and retained. Originally independent, and exercising

sovereignty over the Province of Ava, it was subsequently subjugated by its dependency.

Penny (Brigadier-General Nicholas), was born in 1807, and has spent a long and active career of service in India. In the Nepaulese and Mal ratta wars, he earned considerable distinction, and was pres nt at the capture of Bhurtpore. He was engaged also in the Sikh wars, and took part in the battles of Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He now succeeds to the command of the army at Delhi, on the resignation, from ill-health, of General Archdall Wilson, who has also seen much Indian service, and is an artillery officer of considerable skill and experience. It was curious that at the recent siege of Delhi, the guns pointed at his troops were the same of which he had superintended the casting, when in command of the foundry at Cassipore.

Plassey, a town in the Bengal Presidency, situated on the Hooghley, 96 miles north from Calcutta; and the scene of the memorable battle, in which, on the 23rd June, 1757, Suraja Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, was defeated by Clive, and the foundation laid of the British Empire in India. Contrary to the advice of his council, the British Commander led a force of not quite 3,000 men, of whom two-thirds were Sepoys, against the Soubhadars army of 68 000. These odds would, perhaps, have proved irresistible, had not the Soubhadar been deprived of the aid of his two most trusted officers; Moodeen Khan, who was killed; and Meer Jaffier, who was under treaty to betray and succeed him. By the advice of the latter, he drew off his troops, with the intention of suspending the engagement till the next day; and had no sooner made the movement than his camp was stormed.

Pondicherry, a French settlement within the Madras Presidency, described as having been at one time, next to Calcutta, the finest modern city in India. It was taken and razed by the English in 1761; but restored by treaty and rebuilt. The navigation is obstructed by the same natural difficulties as that of Madras.

Poona, a district and city in the Bombay Presidency — area 5,298 square miles. It was originally a Mahratta principality, founded by the father of Sevajee, the Rajah of Sattara. Under his descendants, the Government and actual sovereignty were usurped by the Peishwa, who removed the seat of Government from Sattara to Poona, retaining the former as a place of confinement for the Rajah. In 1818, by the Marquis of Hastings, the last Peishwa, Bagee Rao, and the repre-

sentative of the Rajah, were made pensioners of the Company; and on the recent failure of the hereditary line of the latter, the territory was annexed.

Prome, a town in Pegu, and the capital of the district, was taken in 1824 and restored; was taken again in the second Burmese war, 1852, and retained.

Punjaub (more correctly Punjab, "the five rivers"), the country of the Sikhs, annexed in 1849, with the exception of the territory erected into a distinct principality by Ghoolab Sing, which comprises Cashmere. It contains eight subordinate districts, of which Lahore is the seat of Government. The Punjab was in early times the scene of Alexander's Indian campaigns. It was subjugated subsequently by the Mussulman invaders, Mahmoud of Ghuznee and Baber; but resumed its independence after the invasion of the Mogul Empire by Nadir Shah. In 1809, the notorious Maharaja, Runjeet Sing, raised himself to sovereign power during the confusion attending the expulsion of Shah Soojah from Affghanistan. See p. 42.

Rajpootana, an extensive territory in Western India, containing several sub-divisions, treated of above. It takes its name from the Rajpoots or military caste of the original Hindus, many of whom established dynasties, and were formidable in war. Their pride of descent was, and is still, excessive and morbid; and from this feeling is supposed to have arisen the practice, long prevalent among them, of female infanticide. Considering all other families inferior to their own, and disdaining anything like a *mesalliance*, they put their infant daughters to death very generally, as the surest precaution against all contingencies. The privilege of intermarriage has been sometimes insisted on as a condition of treaty with a Rajpoot; and an adult princess was once poisoned by her father, in order to terminate a war between two rival suitors. Having fallen under the Mahratta power, Rajpootana was rescued from them, and taken under British protection by the Marquis of Hastings.

Rangoon, the old capital of the Burmese Empire, built by Alompra in 1753. It was taken in the second Burmese war; and has been, on two or three occasions, almost entirely destroyed by accidental fires.

Sale (Sir Robert Henry) was son of an officer in the Company's service, which he entered himself at the age of 13, in 1795. After serving at the siege of Serigapatam, the defence of Travancore, and the capture of Mauritius

and Rangoon, he was appointed, in 1838, to command the first brigade of the army of the Indus, and led the storming party at Ghuznee. He afterwards forced Dost Mohammed to surrender to Sir W. MacNaghten, stormed the Khoord Pass and Mamoo Kail, and was Quarter-Master-General to the army on the Sutlej, when he was mortally wounded, 18th Dec. 1845.

Sattara, a district in the Bombay Presidency, of which the area is 10,222 square miles. It has been from very remote antiquity the principal of the Mahratta States, and, on the decline of the Mogul Empire, was restored to its ancient pre-eminence by Sevajee Rao. See Poonah.

Saugor and Nerbudda, a district in the N. W. Provinces, including the nominal dominions of some small Rajahs, and occupying an area of 32,114 square mile. It includes a portion of the slopes of the Viduya mountains, inhabited by the aboriginal race of the Ghonds, who offer human sacrifices, and are suspected of cannibalism. Having become subject to the Peishwa, it was ceded, with his other possessions in 1818.

Sectabuldee, a hill in the district of Nagpore, where Appa Sahib was defeated, in 1817, by a small British force, under the command of the resident, Mr Jenkins. See p. 33.

Seringapatam (or, more correctly, Sri-ranga-patna), the "city of the holy Ranga," i.e., Vishnu), the capital of Mysore in the time of Hyder Ali, is situated on an island in the Cauvery; but so rudely built, that even the palace was considered unsuited to the purposes of a barrack, after the capture of the town. See p. 25.

Simla, a sanitary station on the southern slope of the Himalayas. In fashion, popularity, and population, it has superseded the Neilgherries, as it is certainly far superior to them in scenery. In the summer, it is visited by the Governor-General, the commander-in-chief, the more wealthy military and civil officers and many of the native princes; and presents all the attractions of our sea-side villages at home.

Sinde, (so called from the river of the same name, which is a corruption of the old name Indus, which also, in former times, gave its name to the whole country), an extensive territory in the extreme west of the Empire—area, 52,120 square miles. In addition to the semi-fabulous national legends, the numerous ruins and architectural relics occurring in many places, now scarcely inhabited, supply evidence of its power and prosperity in times long past. The first interruption of that happy independence was the Persian invasion in the 6th

century, and after that reverse, it submitted to many successive conquerors—Mahmoud of Ghuznee, Nadir Shah, Akbar, eventually becoming a dependency of the Affghan power. On the subjugation of the territory to the Company's government —see page 43—it was annexed, with the exception of the portion assigned to the Ameer of Khyrpoor, which was subsequently resumed on the discovery that a treaty, previously signed with members of his own family, under which he advanced his claim, was a forgery.

Sirhind, (Cis-Sutlej territory) a Sikh country, lying to the north of the Punjaub. The first occasion for British interference in the affairs of this district was the invasion by Runjeet Singh in 1809, of the Sikh territories on the eastern side of the Sutlej, who were then taken under British protection, and since, in several instances, deprived of their possessions.

Somnauth, (or Somnath) Pattan, a town in Goojerat, situated on the shore of the Arabian Gulf, and containing the ruins of the once numerously frequented temple of idol Somnath, (the Moon), where festivals used to be held during eclipses and other phases of the moon. Mahmoud of Ghuznee, being by religion an iconoclast, carried away the memorable gates of this temple, which were brought back by the British troops returning from Affghanistan, in 1842, but the Government refused to sanction the extreme measure of restoring them to their original position.

Sobraon, a village on the Eastern bank of the Sutlej, where the Sikhs were defeated by Lord Gough, on the 10th February, 1846.

Sunderbunds, a cluster of small islands, formed by alluvial deposit, at the mouths of the Ganges, overgrown with jungle, and inhabited by wild beasts and reptiles.

Surat, a once flourishing, populous, and large city, situated on the Malabar coast. It was a dependency of the Delhi Empire, when it was taken by the Portugese in 1530, and all the inhabitants massacred. In 1612, the English obtained permission from Jehanghire to erect a factory. In 1759, the encroachments of the Mahrattas rendered it necessary to interfere for its protection; the Nawab was pensioned in 1799, and in 1842, on the extinction of the family of his representatives, it became nominally, as it had long been virtually, a possession of the Company.

Sutlej, a river in the Punjaub, one of the confluents of the Indus, and known to the ancients as the Hypanis, or Zaradrus. From its source in a Lake—Manasarovara—it flows impetuously along a

steep channel 550 miles to its confluence with the Beas; from that point the united stream flows 300 miles to its confluence with the Chenaub, after which the three rivers, together with three others, all fall into the Indus.

Tanjore, a district in the Carnatic — Madras Presidency, covering an area of 3900 square miles. The Rajah was the first native prince with whom the Company had had any political relations. The Governor at Madras, being chosen umpire for the decision of the claims of the two candidates, awarded the Viceroyalty to Ameer Singh, whose title, according to native usages, — he was informed — was stronger than that of Serfogee. This award was made in 1787. Subsequently, however, in 1798, it was discovered that the decision had been founded upon fallacious documents, and the error was repaired. On the death of Sevojee, the son of Serfogee, in 1855, the principality was annexed, in default of heirs.

Tennasserim, a territory extending 500 miles along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. A portion was ceded on the conclusion of the first, and the remainder at the close of the second Burmese war.

Travancore, the most southern district of the Peninsula, containing an area of 4722 square miles, and still under the nominal government of the native Rajah. The political relations of the Company with this principality began at an early date, 1673, when they obtained his permission to erect a factory at Anjengo. They afterwards protected him when invaded by Tippoo Sahib, and in 1797, signed a subsidiary treaty, which has continued in force, with some modifications, to the present time. The physical features of the country are peculiar; presenting first, the low marshy plain which forms the general character of the Indian coast; and inside, the Western Ghauts, inhabited by wild tribes, such as occupy other mountain ranges farther North.

Vasco (or Vasquez) di Gama, a Portuguese of noble birth, who proceeded on a voyage of discovery along the coast of Africa in July 1497, and in the tenth month after his departure, arrived at Calicut on the Malabar coast. After a sojourn of two years he returned home; and setting out again, in 1502, with a fleet of 20 ships, became involved in hostilities with the native local Prince, the Zamorin, whom he defeated. Being subsequently appointed Viceroy of India by John III of Portugal, and undertaking a third voyage, he established a settlement lower down on the coast, at Cochin, where he died in 1525. On

this last voyage to India, he was accompanied by the Poet Camoens, who has recorded the events of the expedition in the Lusiad.

Vellore, a town in the district of Arcot and Presidency of Madras, from which it is 79 miles distant. It is a place of considerable strength, naturally and artificially, which with its genial climate, recommended it as a military station. In 1806, it was the scene of a formidable mutiny, for which see pp, 50 & 63.

GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINATIONS, &c.

Ab, "water," as Dooab "two waters," Punjab "five waters," i.e. the country watered by the five tributaries of the Indus.

Abad, a "dwelling, city, or town," as Allahabad, God's house.

Bazar, a "market place."

Bungalow, (or *Bangla*) a "temporary house." or "country house."

Cherry, a "city, or town," as Pondicherry.

Choultry, a "halting place," "an inn."

Cot, *Cotta*, a "fort."

Cutta, "temple," as Calcutta, temple of Kali, a goddess.

Din, *Diva*, *Dive*, an "island, or islands, Mal-dive, a thousands islands.

Droog, a "castle, or stronghold."

Ganj, a "wholesale market place"

Ghaut, a "mountain pass," as Balaghaut, "above the passes," Payan Ghaut. "below the passes." (also *Ghautra*)

Gherry, "hill," as Neilgherries, "blue hills."

Ghur, a "castle or fort."

Gotta, a "fortress."

Gunge, *Gung*, same as *ganj*, above.

Giri, a "mountain or hill," as Dhwalagiri "white hill."

Gur, *Guhr*, } same as *Ghur*, above.

Jeel, a "shallow lake."

Maha, "great," as Maha Nuddy, "great river."

Nagore, *Nagur*, } a "city, or town,"

Nil, (or *Neil*) "blue," as Nil Gherries, "blue mountains."

Nudda, a "river."

Nuggur, same as *Nagore*, above.

Nulla, a "rivulet."

Patam, *Patram*, *Patnam*, *Patana*, } a "town."

Pergunnah, a "parish or small district."

Poor, *Pore*, *Pur*, *Puram*, } same as *Patam*, above.

Pettum, *Pet* *Pett*, *Pettah*, } the "suburbs of a fortress."

Serai, an "inn, or halting place."

Stan, a "country," as Hindustan, country of the blacks."

War, *Warra*, } a "region or country," as Rajwarra, of the "Rajpoots, Kathwar, country of the "Katties."

GLOSSARY OF MODERN INDIAN WORDS, IN GENERAL USE, AND SANSCRIT TERMS.

(*The latter marked S*).

Ab, a river
Abad, a city
Adawlut (*adalat*) a court of justice
Adkaree, (*adhikari*) a governor
Agni, S. fire
Aloka, S. light
Ameer, a judge
Aumil, (*amil*) a collector of revenue
Ayeen, laws
Bahadur, strong, victorious, (a title of rank)
Baja, a musical band
Banya, a merchant, a trader
Bang, a spirituous liquor
Batta, allowance, pay, discount
Bazar, a market
Beebee, a lady, Beebee Sahib, a lady of rank
Beegum, a princess, queen
Birt, a charitable allowance, pension
Bratar, S. a brother
Buckshee, a paymaster
Bund, a dam, dyke
Bungalow, (*Bangla*) a country house, villa
Bunder, (*bandar*) a port, harbour
Butcha, (*bachchah*) a child, any young animal
Chabook Sowar, a horse-breaker
Charpoy, (*charpai*) a bedstead, (lit. four-footed)
Chattah, an umbrella
Choultry, (*chawadi*) an inn, caravanserai
Chockadar, (*chakidar*) a watchman.
Chuckla (*chakla*) a province, district
Chuckladar, a superintendent of a *chukla*
Chout, tribute
Chudder, (*chatar*) a large cloth, female outside garment
Chuppa-Kaneh, a printing office
Chuprasee, (*chaprasi*) a messenger, one who wears a badge
Circar, (*sirkar*) a district, head
Cote, (*Kot*) a fortress
Cotilla, a fortified house
Cotwal, a superintendent of police
Cuppra, clothes
Cutchery, treasury, revenue office
Dandee, a boatman
Darogah, a police officer
Dawk, (*dak*) the letter-post
Devar, S. a brother-in-law
Dehdar, a land-steward
Devas, S. a God
Dingee, a small boat
Dhobee, a washerman
Dhye, a nurse
Dewanee (*diwani*) the right to collect revenue

Dewan, a treasurer
Doolee, a litter, palanquin
Dowal, a drum
Droog, a hill fortress
Duhitar, S. a daughter
Durbar, a court of justice, native
Durwan, (*dârwan*) a porter, door-keeper
Durzee, (*dârzi*) a tailor
Dustrick, (*dâstak*) a pass-port
Dyu, S. the day
Fakeer, a religious fanatic, hermit, ascetic
Foujdar, a native judge, also, the master of the elephants
Fraush, an inferior servant
Gam, S. the earth
Gani, S. a woman
Ghaut, (*ghât*) a declivity, landing place, a defile through mountains
Gherree, (*giri*) a mountain, e. g. Neilgherries, the "blue mountains"
Ghodoum, (*gudam*) a cellar store-house
Gomashta, a commissioner
Guddee, a throne
Guhr, a fort
Guru, a pastor, preceptor
Hackeree, a carriage, drawn by oxen
Hadjee, a pilgrim, who has been to Mecca
Hardaya, S. the heart
Hailis, S. the sun
Havildar, a sergeant in the army
Hookah-burdar, a pipe-bearer
Hurkaru (*harkara*), a messenger, post-man
Jaghire, an estate in land
Jachiredar, a land proprietor
Jamadar, a lieutenant in the army
Juvan, S. young
Jehan, the world, e.g. shahjehan "king of the world," Noor Jehan, "light of the world."
Kapala, S. the head
Khansumah, (*khan-saman*) a butler, i.e. lord of the household
Khelat, a dress of honour
Khidmutgar, a servant, attendant
Killah, a fort
Killadar, commander of a garrison
Koh, a mountain
Koss, a measure of two miles
Korân, a book
Kurreef, the autumn harvest
Lakh, 100,000
Lascar, a native sailor
Loot, plunder
Mahâl, a court, a palace, the harem
Maidan, a plain
Malek, a master, proprietor
Maljoozar, a tax-payer
Manjee, a boatman
Manusya, S. a man, a human being
Matar S a mother
Masa, S. a month,
Madu, S. wine
Madya, S. the middle
Mem-Sahib (for Madam Sahib), a European lady
Mesjeed, a mosque
Mihtur, a prince
Mirah, S. the sea
Mofussil, the conntry, (as distinguished from the town] the provinces, (as distinguished from the capital).
Mohur, a seal, a coin worth sixteen rupees
Moolk, a kingdom
Moonshee, a secretary, a teacher of languages
Moonsif, a native judge

Moolvee, (or Mollah) a professor of theology
Morah, a foot-stool
Mullagatawny, *malagatawny*, lit. "pepper-water"
Musalshee, (*Mash-alki*) a torch bearer
Musnud, a throne
Mussuck, (*Mashk*) a leathern bottle, a sheepskin
Mutwallah, a sot, a drunkard
Nabas, S a cloud
Nakta, S. the night
Naick, a corporal in the army
Nazim (or Nizam), ana dministrator, overseer
Narah, S. a man, a hero
Nawab, (*Naib*) a viceroy
Nazir, an agent, (law), a commissioner
Navah, S. new
Noor, (*nur*), light
Nuddee, (*nadi*) a river
Nugger, (*nagar*) a town
Nullah, a stream
Nuzzur, a gift of ceremony, compliment
Omra, a Mohammedan, nobleman
Padas, S. the feet
Paddi, rice in the husk
Palampore, a counterpane
Padma, S. the (sacred) water lily
Patna, (or patan, or patam,) a city
Palkee, a palanquin
Pagoda, a Hindu temple, (star) a gold coin, worth eight rupees
Pakhal, a leathern water bag
Pandee, a sepoy—so called from the ancient Pandavas of Delhi
Pausway, (*pausoi*) a covered boat
Patis, S. a master
Patni, S. a mistress
Pasus, S. cattle, flocks
Pariah, an outcast, lit. a "drummer," such being their proper duty. Fr *paria*, a "drum."
Peon, or peadah, a messenger
Pergunnah, a district, a province
Perwanah, a license
Pettah, a suburb
Pitar, S. a father
Puchees, the game at chess
Pukka, pakka, bricks
Pukkalee, a water carrier
Pukwaz, drums beaten by dancing girls
Pundit, a professor or teacher of languages
Punkah, a large fan, a ventilator
Puranas, books of Hindu mythology
Raj, rule, government
Raja, S. a king
Rissalah, a troop of cavalry
Rissaldar, a commander of a troop
Rana, a king
Ranee, a Queen
Rubbee, the spring harvest
Sahib (*Saib*) a Lord, honorary title
Shah, a King, shahzada, a King's heir
Shikargah hunting ground
Serai (*Sara*) an inn, a hotel
Shecas and Sunnees two conflicting sects of Mohammadans of whom the latter are considered the orthodox
Sirdar (*Sardar*) a Chieftian
Sittar, a Stringed musical instrument
Snusa, S. A daughter-in-law
Soubha, a province, Satrapy
Soubhadar, a viceroy, a Captain in the N. I.
Sudder, chief, superior, E. G. Sudder adaulut, the high court

Sumnud, a royal commission
Stan (*oi istan*) a country [compounded with proper names
Swasar, S. a sister
Swasruh, S. a mother-in-law
Swasurah, S. a father-in-law
Syce, (*Sais*) a stable servant
Tahsildar, a tax collector
Talukdar, a Zemindar's deputy
Tannah, a station
Tannedar, a station master
Tara S. a star
Thakoor, a Rajpoot chief
Thur, a desert
Topasses, "hat-wearers", a term applied in derision to Europeans
Tope, a grove
Tulwar, a sword
Vakeel, an ambassador
Viras, S. a man, (as distinguished by sex)
Vasas, S. dress garment
Vidavah, a widow
Zamorin, special title of the native ruler of Calcutta
Zemindar, (or Zumindar), a landlord
Zenane, apartments appropiated to women
Zillah, the Subordinate (courts of law)
Ordinal numbers in Sanscrit pratama, dvitya, tartya, katurta, pantama, sasta, saptama, astana, navama, dacama.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS.

Irruption of the Mohammedans, under Mahmood Gazni . . . . A.D. 1000
Patna, or Affghan empire founded 1205
Reign of Jenghis Khan by whose sword 14,000,000 of the human race perished 1237
The Mogul Tartars, under Tamerlane, invade Hindustan 1398
Tamerlane takes the city of Delhi 1399
Passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama . . 1497
Hindustan conquered by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire . . 1525
Reign of Akbar the Great 1555
Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages 1528
Sir Francis Drake's expeditions 1579
Levant company make a land expedition to India 1589
First adventure from England 1591
First charter to the London company of merchants . 1600
Second charter to the E. India company . . . 1609
Factories established at Surat 1612
Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives 1615
Bengal made a distinct agency 1680
English factory at Calcutta 1690
New company established 1698
Calcutta purchased . . . 1698
The companies united . 1702
Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas . 1749
Invasion of the Persian, Nadir Shah, or Kuli Khan 1738
At Delhi a massacre of 150,000 persons by his orders 1738
English besiege Pondicherry, unsuccessfully . 1748
Geriah and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken 1756
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla . . . 1756
Tragedy of the Black-hole . . . May 19, 1756
Calcutta retaken by colonel, afterwards Lord Clive; he defeats the soubah, at Plassey . . June 20, 1757
Fort William built . . . 1757
Conquest of Patna Nov. 6, 1763
Great battle of Buxard . . . . . Oct. 22, 1764
Lord Clive obtains the Dewannee by an imperial grant, by which the company become the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa . . . Aug. 12, 1765
Treaty with Nizam Ali . . . . . Nov. 12 1766
Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal . . . . . April 13, 1772
India Bill . . June 16, 1773
Supreme court established 1773
Accusations commence against Warren Hastings . . . . . May 30, 1775
Pondicherry taken Oct. 11, 1778
The fortress of Gwalior taken by major Popham . . . . . Aug. 4, 1778
Hyder Ali overruns the

Carnatic, and defeats the British . . Sept. 10, 1780
Hyder Ali takes Arcot . . . . . Oct. 31, 1780
Hyder Ali defeated by Sir Eyre Coote . July 1, 1781
Again signally defeated . . . . . Aug. 27, 1781
Hyder Ali completely overthrown . . . June 2, 1782
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Sahib . . . Dec. 11, 1782
Tippoo takes Bednore . . . . . April 30, 1783
Mr. Fox's Bill 1783
Mr. Pitt's Bill. See Board of Control, and East India Bill . . . . Aug. 13, 1784
Warren Hastings resigns . . . . . Feb. 8, 1785
Lord Cornwallis's government . . . . Sept. 1786
Trial of Warren Hastings . . . . . Feb. 13, 1788
Bangalore taken Mar. 21, 1791
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages . March 19 1792
Criminal Courts erected . 1793
Civil courts erected, and circuits appointed . . 1793
Government of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth . . Aug. 6, 1793
Tippoo's sons restored . . . . March 29, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by General Erskine . . . 1795
Government of Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley May 17, 1798
Seringapatam stormed, and Tippoo Sahib killed . . . . . May 4, 1799
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered 1800
Victories of Sir Arthur *Wellesley* 1803
Victories of General Lake 1803
Capture of Bhurtpore, and complete defeat of Holkar . . . . April 2, 1805
Marquis Cornwallis resumes the government July 30, 1805
The Marquis dies Oct. 5, 1805
The Mahratta chief, Scindia defeated by the British 1805
Treaty of peace with Scindia . . . . Nov. 23, 1805
Treaty with Holkar Dec. 24, 1805
Lord Minto Governor-general. . . . . July 31, 1807
Cumoona surrenders Nv.21, 1807
Act by which the trade to India was thrown open; that to China remaining with the company . . . . . July 31, 1813
Marquis of Hastings becomes Governor Oct. 4, 1813
War declared against Nepaul . . . Nov. 1, 1814
Holkar defeated by Sir T. Hislop . . Dec. 21, 1817
Peace with Holkar Jan. 6, 1818
Marquis of Hastings resigns . . . . Jan. 9, 1823
Lord Amherst's government . . . . . Aug. 1, 1823
The British take Rangoon . . . . . May 5, 1824
Lord Combermere commands in India 1824
General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome . . . . . Dec. 25, 1825
Bhurtpore stormed by Lord Combermere and taken . . . . . Jan. 3, 1826
Peace with the Burmese who pay £1,000,000 sterling and cede a great extent of territory . . . . . Feb. 24, 1826
Lord William Bentinck arrives as Governor-gen eral . July 4, 1828

Earl of Dalhousie appointed commander-in-chief . . . . . Feb. 26, 1829
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows Dec. 7, 1829
Act to regulate the trade to China and intercourse with India . Aug. 28, 1833
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c. to China . . Aug. 28, 1833
Rajah of Coorg deposed . . . . . April 10, 1834
Natives first admitted to the magistracy . . May 1, 1834
Lord William Bentinck returns to England from India . . . July 14, 1835
Lord Auckland, Governor-general; he leaves England . . . . Sept 1835
The Nawab Shunsoodden put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British Resident . . . Oct. 8, 1835
The British occupy Candahar . . . April 21, 1839
Battle of Ghuznee; victory of Sir John (lord Keane,) . . . . . July 23, 1839
Shah Soojah restored to his sovereignty, the British army bring him to Cabul . . . . . Aug. 7, 1839
English defeat Dost Mohammed . . Oct 18, 1840
Kurruck Singh, king of Lahore dies: Dost Mohammed, his heir, surrenders to England . . Nov. 5, 1840
Lord Ellenborough appointed Governor general . . . . . Oct. 13, 1841
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated . . . . . Dec. 25, 1841
General rising against the British at Cabul; Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered . . . . . Nov. 2, 1841
The British, under a convention, evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the hands of Akhbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues, Jan 6, 1842
Ghuznee evacuated Mar 6, 1842
Sortie from Jellalabad . . . . . Apr. 5, 1842
Gen. England joins Gen. Nott, at Candahar May 9, 1842
Ghuznee retaken by Gen. Nott . . . . Sept 6, 1842
Gen. Pollock re-enters Cabul, . . Sept. 10, 1842
Lady Sale released, and arrival at Gen. Pollock's camp . . . Sept. 21, 1842
Lord Ellenborough's proclamation from Simla . . . . . Oct 1, 1842
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications . . . . . Oct 12, 1842
Ameers of Scinde defeated by Sir Charles Napier; Scinde is annexed to the British empire Feb 17, 1843
Battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar; the fort of Gwalior taken Dec. 29. 1843
Sir Henry Hardinge appointed Governor-general . . . . . May 2, 1844
The Sikh war begins The Sikh troops cross the Sutlej river, and attack the British post at Ferozepore which was held by Sir John Littler . . . . . Dec. 14, 1845
The Governor-general, with a large force, after a long and rapid march, reaches Moodkee . . Dec. 18, 1845
The Sikhs, 20,000 strong, make an attack; after a

severe contest they retire abandoning their guns . . . . . Dec. 18, 1845
In this battle Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded, and Gen. Mc Caskill killed.
Battle of Ferozeshah ; the British commanded by the Governor-general, Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Harry Smith, Sir John Littler, and Major-general Gilbert ; the enemy repulsed, losing 15 pieces of cannon . . Dec. 21, 1845
The battle is renewed the next day ; Gen. Gilbert storms the enemy's positions . . . Dec. 22, 1845
The enemy recross the Sutlej unmolested, after their late defeat Dec. 27, 1845
Sir Harry Smith, advancing up the Sutlej, receives a check . . Jan. 21, 1846
Battle of Aliwal ; the Sikhs defeated . . Jan. 28, 1846
Great Battle of Sobraon ; the enemy defeated with immense loss in killed and drowned Feb. 10, 1846
The Sikhs lost 10,000 men ; the British 2,338 in killed and wounded
The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the British under Sir Hugh Gough ; and the war terminates . . . . . Feb. 20, 1846
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkhee . . . Feb. 23, 1846
Treaty of Lahore signed between the Maharajah and the British March 9, 1846
The Governor general and Sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage as Viscount Hardinge and Baron Gough, and receive the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company March 2 & 6 1846
Lalla Moobray ceded Moultan to the British, but afterwards proved faithless and massacred their envoys . . . April 1848
Lieut. Edwards defeated 400 Moultan horse at Leiah . . . May 18, 1848
Col. Cortlandt occupied Dhera Ghazee Khan . . . . . May 20, 1848
Moultan taken by Whish and Edwards . Dec. 21, 1848
Fortress of Moultan capitulated . . . Jan. 21, 1849
Gough, defeated the Sihks under Shere Singh at Chillianwallah Jan. 11, 1849
Battle of Gujerat
Punjaub formally annexed to British Empire Mar. 30, 1849
Governor of Rangoon outraged British subjects there . . . Mar, 30, 1851
Bengal army reached Rangoon . . . April 2, 1852
Bombay Squadron April 8, 1852
Rangoon taken April 15. 1852
Bassein . . . May 19, 1852
Prome captured . Oct. 9, 1852
Major Hill at Pegu relieved . . . Dec. 14, 1852
Province of Pegu formally annexed . . Dec. 20. 1852
Peace with King of Ava proclaimed . June 30 1853
Embassy of King of Ava to to Calcutta 1854
Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, Ameer of Cabul came to Peishawa to conclude a treaty with the British . . . . . 1855.

LIST OF

EDUCATIONAL WORKS, &c.

1.

8 vo., price 5s. 6d. Second Edition, much enlarged.

EXERCITATIONES IAMBICÆ;

Or Original Exercises in Iambic Verse Composition to which are prefixed the Laws of that Species of Composition, together with the most essential Rules of Greek Accentuation. By E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., Head Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School, &c.

Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

[This work is used as a Class-book at Eton, Harrow, Birmingham, Manchester, and other public schools, and at the Cheltenham College.

2.

Also, forming a Key to the above, and to be obtained only by Teachers on application to the Author; handsomely bound in Royal 8vo., price 12s. 6d.

LYRA HELLENICA;

Or, Translations of Passages from Modern English Poets into Greek Iambic Verse.

"Although these volumes are primarily intended for educational purposes, they are worthy, especially the latter one, of being considered on purely literary grounds. They exhibit the fine taste and the finished classical erudition which still adorn our Grammar Schools and Universities, notwithstanding the opposition which such studies have met with from mere utilitarian doctrines. The *Lyra Hellenica* is a volume of great beauty, externally considered. It professes to be only a Key to the *Exercitationes*, and, on that account, it can only be supplied to gentlemen engaged in tuition, on their making personal application. But great injustice would be done to Dr. Humphreys, if such an exquisite production should be known no farther than the desk of the classical master; kept, from fear of thieves, under lock and key. The English passages are selected with great judgment, and, being in a great variety of styles and metres,

affords occasion to test the flexibility and fulness of the Greek into which they are rendered. We must not forget to mention that the *Lyra Hellenica* is in every way 'got up' so as to make the work attractive. In this respect it is a 'drawing-room book.' The two volumes will be found highly useful for clergymen who wish to revive their knowledge of Greek poetry."—*The Clerical Journal, April* 23, 1855.

"We can, therefore, confidently recommend the *Exercitationes Iambicæ* to all teachers who wish to imbue the minds of their pupils with a taste for this elegant department of Greek Scholarship."—*Classical Museum.*

"We are confident these pages will prove an interesting as well as an efficient help in this branch of Classical Education."—*London Educational Times.*

"I beg to thank you for the kind present of your *Exercitationes Iambicæ*, which appears to me to be very well calculated indeed to answer the purposes for which you have composed it."—*The late Lord Bishop of London.*

"I beg you to accept my best thanks for the kind present of your work, which will, I trust, do much good in the advancement of Greek composition."—*The Rev. Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, late Head Master of Rugby, now Bishop of London.*

"I have already seen enough to convince me that your design is a very good one, and that you have executed it with singular success."—*The Rev. Doctor Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, &c.*

"I am entitled, from a brief survey, to regard it as a prepossessing specimen of your scholarship and taste, and I heartily wish you success in your promising efforts to add to the means of elevating the standard of Classical education in this country."—*The Very Rev. John Lee, Principal of the University of Edinburgh.*

"The *Exercitationes* supply a great desideratum, and appear to me extremely well adapted to the end for which they have been designed."—*Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Fellow and Greek Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin.*

"It seems to be exceedingly well adapted for improving students in Greek verse composition. The passages selected for translation are much more calculated to interest the student, than the meagre, dull examples generally given in similar works. The plan of adding paraphrases to asist the learner is new, and I think judicious."—*Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin.*

"I cannot help thinking it meets a want which all at the head of Schools must have felt. The passages selected, too, have a great recommendation, in that they are not of that hackneyed description which has characterised most other publications. Your progressive notes are very judiciously inserted; and with the aid of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, Iambic Verse ought to be within easy attainment of any boy of even moderate capacity."—*Rev. W. A. Strange, D.D., Head Master of Abingdon Grammar School.*

"I cannot but thank you very sincerely for your present of the *Lyra*, as a most valuable aid in my educational labours."—*Rev. James Tate, M.A., Head Master of Grammar School, Richmond.*

"Not my thanks only, but those of our fraternity generally, are due and paid to you for the admirable assistance it lends to Master and Pupil. Especially we may congratulate you on the happy idea of breaking up your English, and preventing the appearance of an ingenious *rechauffé* of the original, or its translation, by occasional departure from the passage in hand.—*Rev. E. Arnold, M.A., King Edward's School, Birmingham.*

"Dr. Symons takes this opportunity of offering his best thanks to Dr. Humphreys for his kind present of the *Exercitationes*, and of expressing both the gratification he has himself derived from it, and his conviction that it is well adapted to raise the standard of scholarship in the University, as well as at Schools."—*The Rev. the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, May* 21, 1857.

3.

Price 3s. 6d.

MANUAL OF GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

By E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., Head Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School, &c.

Oxford and London: J. H. Parker and Son.

[This work is used as a class-book in upwards of seventy Endowed Schools.]

4.

KEY

To the above, by the same Author (sold only to Teachers),

price 7*s*. 6*d*., consisting of Translations of all the passages in the Manual of Composition.

"Distinguished from some works of similar character by the easy and idiomatic turn of the English passages set for translation. Bald, un-English paragraphs, turned word for word from Greek and Latin originals, such as we remember to have been disgusted with at school, really give no practise in *translation*; they furnish a comparison of mere vocabularies, not of idioms and characteristic modes of thought."—*Guardian*, *Oct*. 31. 1855.

"The passages given for exercises are exceedingly well chosen for illustrating the peculiar idioms of these languages. The assistance supplied is not so copious as to defeat the intention of the compiler, as is sometimes the case; but such as to afford great facilities for attaining a good style of expression in rendering the English into Greek and Latin. The observations which precede the respective exercises are clear and concise. The exercises are well adapted to exemplify the peculiarities of the two languages, and accompanied by observations and hints for the guidance of the student."—*Athenæum*, *Nov*. 3, 1855.

"The passages appear to me remarkably well chosen, and admirably adapted for their purpose; while the hints and observations are just sufficient for rendering the help a young lad might require."—*Rev. Dr. Strange*, *D.D.*, *Head Master*, *Reading*.

"The extracts selected with skill and judgment."—*Rev. N. Germon*, *M.A.*, *Head Master*, *Manchester School*.

"The selection of passages remarkably good, and likely to be extensively useful."—*Rev. R. Appleton*, *M.A.*, *Head Master*, *Reading*.

5.

Lately published, large 8*vo*., *price*, 8*s*. 6*d*.

A NEW EDITION OF THE THIRD DECADE OF LIVY.

With Copious Notes and Illustrations, Historical, Geographical, and Critical, especially adapted for the use of *Military Students*. By E. R. HUMPHREYS,

LL.D., Head Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School, &c.

London: Longmans and Co.

[The plan and object of this work will be better understood by a reference to the specimen pages enclosed with this pamphlet.]

Second Edition, Price 3s. 6d.

MANUAL OF CIVIL LAW;

For the use of Schools, and more especially of Candidates for the Civil Service.

[This work is largely used at the University of Oxford, and the East Indian Colleges.]

London: Longmans & Co.

"I have used your 'Civil Law' with profit, I trust, to my pupils, and instruction to myself."—*Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Rochester.*

"A careful and faithful epitome of the Institutes of Justinian. The author's introduction gives a valuable account of the rise and growth of the Civil Law, and of its study in modern times."—*Educational Gazette, Oct.* 17, 1855.

Lately Published, Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.

MANUAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE;

For the use of Schools, and more especially of Candidates for the Civil Service.

London: Longmans & Co.

"We are glad to perceive that this most useful little work has reached a second edition. Dr. Humphreys has evidently made himself master of every work that has appeared in every modern language relating to political economy since the days of Adam Smith; nor is he content with merely following in the wake of the older writers, but introduces various topics of which, to the disappointment of the philosophical reader, they have entirely failed to treat. Dr. Humphreys states that he intends his work chiefly *for the use of candidates for the Civil Service*; *and it is eminently adapted for that purpose.*"—*Britannia, Jan.* 5, 1856,

"Such persons as feel the truth of the remarks which we have

ventured to pen above, will find a very useful and valuable store of information in the two Manuals (Political Science and Civil Law) of Dr. Humphreys, to whom we feel bound to add, belongs the credit of having been the first Schoolmaster in England that ventured to make such studies part and parcel of the system of School teaching. The volume on Political Economy is written in a clear perspicuous style."—*Educational Gazette*, October 17, 1855.

"We do not here mention other important portions of political science touched on by Dr. Humphreys; but we beg to assure our readers that, if they indeed wish to have some *real knowledge* of Political Science, they have only to turn their attention to this Manual, which will be found an excellent introduction to the more general and diffuse treatises of Adam Smith, Whately, M'Culloch."—*Educational Times*. May, 1855.

"The work is perspicuously written, and will be a great help to 'Candidates for the Civil Service,' for whom it is more especially designed. It will answer the intended purpose."—*The Economist*, April 7, 1855.

"Dr. Humphreys has here given us a concise and well arranged elementary treatise on Political Economy. We can most unhesitatingly recommend this little treatise as conveying in distinct terms, and in well-expressed language, the leading and most useful doctrines of the science."—*Scottish Educational Journal*, March, 1855.

"The book is succinctly and cleverly written."—*Guardian*, April 11, 1855.

"We find this to be an excellent volume." "Dr. Humphreys belongs to the younger school of political economy, and is not proud of being either cold-blooded or inhuman. The successive topics are illustrated effectively, and the questions seem well adapted to their purpose."—*Athenæm*, March 10, 1855.

"The copiousness of Dr. Humphreys' title-page relieves us from the necessity of describing the work which it introduces; but need not deprive us of the pleasure of saying, *the performance is more than equal to the promise*."—*Tait's Magazine*, April, 1857.

"We have been exceedingly pleased with this book. It developes the great laws which affect labour, exchange, machinery, monopolies, taxation, foreign trade, money, poor laws, *with admirable force, precision and perspicuity*." "We regard this book, together with that edited by Dean Dawes, as *most valuable and important additions* to school libraries."—*English Journal of Education*, April, 1855.

"Dr. Humpereys exhibits a clear and well-written explanation of the leading features of Political Economy."—*Spectator*, Feb. 17, 1855.

"The object of the author in both of these works is to give a more practical character to the instruction hitherto imparted in our public and private schools, and thus to prepare the pupil for entering upon public life with greater advantage."—*Longman's Notes on Books*, May, 1855.

"He can never be said to be educated, who, whatever his furniture and training in other respects, is not abreast of his age in all that concerns the rights and duties of good citizenship. We are greatly pleased therefore with the appearance of works like this, and a former one on the Civil Law, of Dr. Humphreys. He has executed his task with ability."—*Eclectic Review*, Oct., 1855.

"Its intelligent and well-informed author, being himself engaged in the work of tuition, has had peculiar facilities for adapting the materials of a science hitherto excluded from ordinary education to the wants and capacities of youthful minds."—*John Bull*, March 31, 1855.

"I am able to appreciate its value fully, as well as the want of such a work at present. The facts and general conclusions appear to be stated with considerable fulness and accuracy, and the conclusions drawn with great fairness and logical precision."—*Dr. Jelf, D.D., Principal, King's College London.*

8.

Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

MANUAL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

For the use of Schools. By E. R. Humphreys, L.L.D., author of the Manuals of Civil Law, Political Science, &c. To which is prefixed a Preliminary Essay on the Relations of Natural and Revealed Religion, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., author of an English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary, &c.,

London: Longmans & Co.

"By his treatise on Moral Philosophy, Dr. Humphreys has earned the gratitude of all those who would acquire the knowledge of that science on a practical and synoptical plan."—*The Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College Oxford.*

"I am much pleased with your introduction to Moral Philosophy."—*Dr. Macbride, L.L.D., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.*

"The work manifests much learned ingenuity, and I have no doubt will prove highly useful. I am glad to see that it is only one of a series of books which you are in the course of preparing in reference to the new Examinations for the Civil Service."—(*The late*) *Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Metaphysics, Edinburgh University.*

"Very well done, and is likely to prove a very useful help to the beginner in this science. I shall have great pleasure in giving it a good word of recommendation."—*Professor Potts, Trinity College, Cambridge.*

"I have been particularly pleased with the plan of the two Manuals, which seem to me to give just the kind and amount of information which every man of liberal education ought to possess upon those subjects."—*Dr. Wm. Smith, LL.D., Editor of "The Classical Dictionaries," &c., 34, Regent Villas, St. John's Wood, London.*

"A concise, lucid, comprehensive exposition of Ethics, or Moral Philosophy,—of that science which investigates the motives and consequences of human actions relating to God, to ourselves, and to society—is a most valuable acquisition to school literature. Dr. Humphreys, the Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, has conferred a real service on the present generation by the preparation of a manual on so large a subject, so brief and yet so complete as that before us. We have here, compressed in a few pages, easy to digest and learn by heart, the essence of all the systems of Ethics, ancient and modern, and, what is of most vital importance, we have the relations which subsist between human knowledge and Divine teaching, between morals and theology—correctly presented to view and expounded in a style and form adapted for Christian youth, and calculated to impress itself on the mind and memory. After the introductory chapters descriptive of his subject, and explanatory of the several theories of Ethics, Dr. Humphreys proceeds to treat the different parts of it in the following order:—Conscience, moral freedom, laws and obligations, the cardinal virtues, the passions, benevolence or charity, truth, honesty, industry, ethics and natural theology, ethics of Government. Each chapter has its appropriate questions attached. The Preliminary Essay on the Relations of Natural and Revealed Religion, by the Rev. Mr. Riddle, is admirably written, and sets forth the true principles of Moral Philosophy and

Natural Religion, showing how they aid in the right understanding and due appreciation of Christianity. Humphreys' Manual of Moral Philosophy cannot fail to become a standard school-book."—*Civil Service Gazette, April 5*, 1856.

"It is intended for the use of schools, and compendiously presents the leading principles of the subject from a revealed rather than natural origin. Mr. Riddle's introduction urges a similar view: that is, man has an innate sense of right and wrong—a moral nature; but he cannot properly develop it even in theory by his own efforts—as witness the ancient philosophers."—*Spectator*, March 29, 1856.

"Dr. Humphreys has provided a very useful Manual of Moral Philosophy for school use. The leading doctrines of the science are clearly stated, with brief notices of the systems of ethics which have had great currency in past times. The practical applications of the theory of ethics in various departments are plainly and suitably urged. To each chapter is appended a list of questions for examination on the topics discussed. Mr. Riddle, in his preliminary essay, explains and illustrates, in a satisfactory manner, the relations between natural and revealed religion, and shows how there is scope, even amidst the fulness of the light of Christian doctrine, for the discovery of moral truth and the inculcation of moral duty, from the light of nature and the study of human life and history."—*Literary Gazette*, March 39, 1856.

"If there is one kind of introduction to a book that we confess a partiality to above any other, it is that which contains a sound and clear definition. How many books would have remained unwritten or unpublished if their authors had possessed the courage to define the meaning of their subject at the outset. How many disputes would be avoided if men but understood, not another's but their own meaning in what they write and what they say. The learned author has, in this case, given us the gratification of a sound and lucid definition of what is to be understood by Moral Philosophy or Ethics; and if the book contained nothing more than this, we should have money's worth for our outlay in its purchase."

"To attempt to say anything in praise of the style or literary excellence of Dr. Humphreys' writings, is unnecessary here. As an author, the learned writer is now established; his character in this respect needs no commendation, and his abilities are too patent to require to be pointed out. We reserve our pen merely to state that the plan pursued in this work is the excellent one of examination,

each chapter being concluded by a series of questions" "At this critical period, when so much is said about voluntaryism and freedom, as though they formed the panacea for every evil, it is refreshing to find so high an authority as Dr. Humphreys enunciating in such clear and sonorous tones the principles of truth and national safety. May those principals become of universal influence, and may we soon see the wavering, dallying, inefficient system of National Education, as at present existing, replaced by a sound, powerful, and universal measure, which shall illuminate every dwelling and place the degraded sons of toil and poverty upon a manly, peaceful, and enlightened elevation." "The volume, we may conclude by saying, is a small book on a great subject, ably written, and at a nominal price.—*The Literarium, or Educational Gazette*, April, 1856.

"The author of this little volume is doubtless known to many of our readers by his 'Manuals of Civil Law and Political Science,' and other works. His reputation is not likely to suffer any diminution by his present effort to familiarise the youthful mind with the leading principles of ethical science. Of the importance of this science there can be but one opinion, so far as unprejudiced minds are concerned: while, at the same time, the want of a work suited to the capacities of youth, and which harmonising with the higher truths of revealed religion, might safely be placed in their hands, was generally desiderated. This want has now been supplied."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*, March 29, 1856.

"Dr. Humphreys, of the Cheltenham Grammar School, has lately published a small 'Manual of Moral Philosophy,' which seems well adapted for the purposes of instruction. The subject is divided into brief chapters, written in a clear and distinct style, suggesting topics for amplification to the teacher, and being each followed by a list of well-selected questions. It is introduced by a preliminary essay by Mr. Riddle, the author of the well-known Latin Dictionary, and other works. The little volume is dedicated to Sir William Hamilton, 'in grateful remembrance of many acts of kindness.'" —*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, April 15, 1856.

9.

In small Pamphlet form, price 1*s.*,

THE HISTORY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

This *resume* is especially intended for the use of Candidates for the

East India Civil Service, who may, it is thought, use it with advantage in digesting and methodising the knowledge acquired from larger works.

London: Longmans and Co.

10.

In large 8vo., *price* 4s. 6d., *bound in figured cloth*,

LYRA LATINA:

Or Translations into Various Kinds of Latin Verse. Edinburgh: 1850. (*Nearly Out of Print.*)

"You seem to have accomplished all that was possible in compositions of the kind, combining accurate rendering of the ideas with the freedom of original poetry."—*Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Metaphysics.*

"I know nothing in the modern Latin poetry of Scotland to be compared with these translations, except George Buchanan's versions of the Psalms."—*Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D*

"The translations are very faithful and spirited, and exhibit an intimate acquaintance with the resources of the Greek and Latin languages."—*Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Fellow and Greek Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin.*

11.

MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

Addressed by the President at the Inaugural Meeting of the Cheltenham Athenæum.

London: Longmans & Co.

"Exhibiting to us the grasp of the statesman, the long accumulated wisdom of the expert and polished *diplomate*, or the fullness and power of the experienced Parliamentary debater, rather than the production of a man whose life had been spent in the comparative retirement of the closet, and the ordinary routine of scholastic training and discipline. The lofty truths promulgated, the wise teaching therein imparted, the principle of self-improvement inculcated, and the spirit diffused throughout will, in due season, bear

wholesome fruit; accelerating the march of progress, the advancement of social improvement, and the spread of education among all classes of Englishmen."—*Literarium*, Oct. 15, 1856.

12.

8vo., *price* 3*s.* 6*d.*

MISCELLANEA, OR LECTURES AND PAMPHLETS.

Containing—1. **Britain's Working Men, a Lecture;** 2. **Religion, Science, and Labour, a Lecture;** 3. **England's Educational Crisis, a Letter to Lord Palmerston;** 4. **Warnings of the War, a Letter to Lord Palmerston, 1855;** 5. **Dangers of England and Duties of Englishmen, Second Letter to Lord Palmerston, 1855;** 6. **Freedom *versus* Absolutism, a Lecture, 1853;** **Our Anglo-Saxon Brethren, a Lecture, 1853.**

London: Longmans and Co.

[As No. 3 forms the most important part of this volume, reviews of it only are inserted.]

"A very practical and excellent pamphlet, entitled 'England's Educational Crisis,' has lately appeared. It supplies us with a very concise summary of the history of education in this country for the last fifty years." "The author proposes, as a remedy for the diversities of effort and inharmonious exertions of various committees and boards, that all the educational matters of the kingdom be placed under the control of a Minister of Education, responsible to Parliament. The able and honest author (who signs himself the Head Master of an English Grammar School), will doubtless be glad to see that his suggestion is practically carried out by Lord Granville's new bill."—*Court Journal*, Feb. 10, 1856.

"This able exposition ('England's Educational Crisis') of the various phases of England's great problem, is from the pen of an eminent and practical writer on educational subjects." "The writer next discusses the question of Education, regarded as a great Industrial Agency, and afterwards as a Department of Criminal Jurisprudence; in conclusion answering the objections which

may be supposed to arise against his suggested plan. In all these points the same lucid and powerful mode of handling the question prevails, and we deeply regret that we cannot transfer the whole without curtailment into our pages." "We conclude by stating that, on no pretence, should any one claim to have an opinion, or to interfere in any way in the question of England's Educational Crisis, without having first studied this masterly letter to the Prime Minister of Great Britain."—*Educational Gazette*, Feb. 13, 1856.

(*From the Daily Scotsman, March* 11, 1855.)

Amongst other valuable and dear-bought lessons which the country has been taught by the war, which we now hope we may call terminated, it has discovered that there is a great deficiency in Britain of the means of imparting professional education to our military officers and the candidates for employment in the Civil Service. For the education of gentlemen entering the army there is, indeed, scarcely any provision made at all, if we compare our military academies with those which France has had for many years past. A pamphlet by Dr. Humphries, the Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, calls attention to our glaring deficiencies in this respect as compared with the condition of our neighbours, and urges the necessity of their immediate removal. The pamphlet, which is in the form of a letter to Lord Palmerston, treats, indeed, of the whole subject of education to the whole mass of the people; but its exposure of our deficiencies in what we may call professional education for the Military and Civil Service of the State, is the most interesting. The master of the Cheltenham Grammar School's views on education are eminently liberal; it is evident that he is prepared for adopting every improvement which has been found to work well amongst our neighbours on the Continent

Dr. Humphreys tells us that one result of the *late* war, if we may call it so, has been to awaken the country to the fact that, during the long period of peace, and of commercial and all other material prosperity which preceded it, special training, merit, and competency had scarcely at all been regarded in appointments to the public service. When the call to action came, he justly observes that the effort to answer it was "convulsive." "We suddenly awoke to the alarming discovery that we had not, like other nations, practised the proverbial wisdom of employing the leisure and opportunities of peace in meet preparations for war; and that, while other governments were cultivating their military institutions up to

the highest state of efficiency, appropriating the experience of the past, and freely opening promotion to merit, our own had been encouraging a narrowly exclusive, and, at the same time, a mercenary and more expensive system." In this censure Dr. Humphreys condenses the conclusions and opinions which have been arrived at by all our statesmen, except those who have thriven under the system of inefficiency, and cannot see that what has been good for them can possibly be bad for the country.

Dr. Humphreys then proceeds to give some comparative statistics as to the means of military education afforded by Britain and France. At the time of the peace of 1815, our only military academies were Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Carshalton. The two latter, he says, "contributed so few individuals to the service, that their influence was scarcely appreciable." Sandhurst has been the only establishment where officers of the line could obtain scientific instruction.

How does France stand in these respects? There the *Ecole Royal Militaire* has existed upwards of a century—from 1751. "Within our own time, the several *Ecoles d' Application*, or schools of special instruction; the *Polytechnique*, or general scientific academy for all services; the *Pritanee de la Fleche*, a feeder to the *Polytechnique* and *St. Cyr* (founded for a similar purpose to that of our projected Wellington College); and the schools for Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineering at Saumur, Chalons, and Metz, have been in active and successful operations, supplying instruction of a high order, and inviting the competition of all candidates indiscriminately." The Russian Military Academy has been founded on the French system and by the aid of French officers. In the French army, rank is at present evidence of capability; and in particular the holding of a staff appointment is proof of scientific acquirements. Both French and Russian officers at the present moment are as a general rule, skilful mathematicians and masters of several modern languages. "The works of their engineers surpass anything hitherto known in fortification."

The Doctor's conclusion on the whole state of the case, is, that in the days of our great military and naval successes, we were *au courant* with our neighbours, and that we now are not. The eyes of the public, however, are open to this defect, and already from the conviction of our shortcomings, a revolution in our educational establishments has commenced, which, in the hopeful language of the Master of the Cheltenham School, who is a reformer of the best and most practical class, will "render intellectual accomplishments and professional efficiency, real and substantial stakes in society and

add to those intrinsic attractions of knowledge that may captivate but few, those more tangible inducements of emolument which alone influence the many."

Dr. Humphreys has pointed out very clearly the necessity, if we wish to uphold the character and efficiency of our army, of providing the means of affording an adequate professional education for those who, receiving commissions, are placed in the way of promotion to all the higher ranks in the service. There is, however, another circumstance, a new state of matters which is about to arise, which renders the demand for the institution of academies for military education imperative. There can be no doubt that, in spite of all the obstacles which may be thrown in the way of military reform by aristocratic influence, by class prejudices, and by sheer snobbism, promotion from the ranks will in our day be thrown open to merit and to honourable ambition to a very large extent. For this purpose it will be well that one of the most solid obstacles to this better state of things should be removed. It is not convenient in any service whatever that men of education should be placed under the authority of men comparatively illiterate. Undoubtedly ill consequences might arise from the promotion to command of a brave soldier, even of a soldier who displayed real military capacity, who should, at the same time be destitute of any school education. To be sure, there have been generals of much capacity who were illiterate. The first Earl of Leven, an approved commander, confessed that in letters he had never got farther than the letter G: Pizarro, who could neither read nor write, could conquer kingdoms. But the rule is the other way. The three greatest soldiers of antiquity—three who have never been surpassed, if they have ever been equalled—Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar, were all scholarly men. As a preliminary to opening up the highest positions in the army to our soldiers, the foundation of military academies in different quarters of the country, and easily accessible to all who desire to rise, or to be put in a position to rise, from the ranks, appears to be absolutely necessary. In fact, we have passed that period in our social state, when an illiterate man, however heroic his deeds, and however excellent his natural capacity, can expect that his commander will recommend that his services should be rewarded by elevation over the heads of educated men.

In noticing some of the results of the late throwing open of appointments in the Civil Service to public competition, Dr. Humphreys states a circumstance which ought to stimulate Government and the country to the establishment of academies where a

sound and solid education, such as would qualify for employment by the State, without reference to aristocratic connexion or influence, would be imparted at a trifling expense. "The recent institution of examinations for appointments in the various public services has already called into being a large number of *private establishments devoted to the preparation of candidates*—all mutually independent, and of course varying very considerably in the qualifications of teachers, and the quality of instruction." In other words, one effect of the system established for the purpose of elevating the standard of qualifications for the Civil Service has been to induce a number of teachers more or less qualified to set up the trade of *grinding*, as it is called—that is, schools are established where young men do not receive that sound and valuable education which is looked for as necessary to their being regarded as gentlemen in the best sense of the word, but where young men are trained to the trick of making a good appearance at a pedantic examination—where, in short, they are made showy quacks, but neither scholars nor gentlemen. In such academies the teachers may have, as it may chance, more or less education themselves, or they may have no education at all, but be completely reliant on their natural gifts of a happy audacity and a modest assurance. In this free country, Government has no control over the qualifications of private teachers, any more than it has over the performances of self-constituted preachers or self-constituted physicians. But the *grinding* system is an evil and a deception, and the State is able to drive the *grinders* out of the field by the establishment of academies where training for the Military and Civil Services may be imparted to young men of the most moderate means, by teachers of tried and established reputation.

In nothing, perhaps, could any man, writing on Dr. Humphreys' subject better show real patriotism than in beseeching as he does his countrymen in England to look to Scotland, to France, to Prussia, to Denmark, yea, even to Iceland—"placed far amidst the melancholy main"—for good hints towards the improvement of education He urges his countrymen to imitate "the sensible old Romans," who, he might have added, are still examples to the world of admirable civil and military policy—the very things in which we are beginning to feel and acknowledge that we have of late been falling behind our neighbours; of whom, also, as he reminds us, it was said, that "whatever in any quarter, either amongst their allies or their enemies, was excellent, that they prosecuted at home with the greatest zeal."

A CATALOGUE

OF

NEW WORKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE

PUBLISHED BY

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, AND ROBERTS,

39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Bayldon on Valuing Rents, &c. . . 6
Cecil's Stud Farm 8
Hoskyns's Talpa 13
Loudon's Agriculture 17
Low's Elements of Agriculture . . 17

Arts, Manufactures, and Architecture.

Bourne on the Screw Propeller . . 6
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c. 6
" Organic Chemistry . . . 7
Chevreul on Colour 9
Cresy's Civil Engineering . . . 9
Fairbairn's Information for Engineers . 10
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture . 11
Harford's Plates from M. Angelo . . 11
Humphreys's *Parables* Illuminated . 14
Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art . 14
" Commonplace-Book . . 14
König's Pictorial Life of Luther . . 11
Loudon's Rural Architecture . . . 17
MacDougall's Theory of War . . 18
Malan's Aphorisms on Drawing . . 18
Moseley's Engineering 21
Piesse's Art of Perfumery . . . 23
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship . 23
Scharf's Date-Book of Events in Art . 24
Scrivenor on the Iron Trade . . . 24
Steam-Engine, by the Artisan Club . 6
Symington on the Beautiful . . . 27
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. . . . 31

Biography.

Arago's Lives of Scientific Men . . 5
Buckingham's (J. S.) Memoirs . . 7
Bunsen's Hippolytus 7
Crosse's (Andrew) Memorials . . 9
Gleig's Essays 11
Green's Princesses of England . . 11
Harford's Life of Michael Angelo . . 11
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia . . 16
Maunder's Biographical Treasury . 19
Memoirs of James Montgomery . . 19
Merivale's Memoirs of Cicero . . 19
Mountain's (Col.) Memoirs . . . 21
Parry's (Admiral) Memoirs . . . 22
Russell's Memoirs of Moore . . . 20
Southey's Life of Wesley . . . 26
" Life and Correspondence . 26
" Select Correspondence . . 26
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography . 26
Strickland's Queens of England . . 27
Sydney Smith's Memoirs . . . 26
Symonds's (Admiral) Memoirs . . 27
Taylor's Loyola 27
" Wesley 27
Waterton's Autobiography and Essays 31

Books of General Utility.

Acton's Bread-Book 5
" Cookery-Book . . . 5
Black's Treatise on Brewing . . . 6
Cabinet Gazetteer 8
" Lawyer 8
Cust's Invalid's Own Book . . . 9
Gilbart's Logic for the Million . . 11
Hints on Etiquette 12
How to Nurse Sick Children . . 13
Hudson's Executor's Guide . . . 14
" on Making Wills . . . 14
Kesteven's Domestic Medicine . . 15
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia . . 16
Loudon's Lady's Country Companion . 17
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge . 19
" Biographical Treasury . 19
" Geographical Treasury . 19
" Scientific Treasury . 19
" Treasury of History . 19
" Natural History . . 19
Piesse's Art of Perfumery . . . 23
Pocket and the Stud 12
Pycroft's English Reading . . . 23
Reece's Medical Guide 23
Rich's Companion to Latin Dictionary 23
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship . 23
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries . . . 24
Roget's English Thesaurus . . . 24
Rowton's Debater 24
Short Whist 25
Thomson's Interest Tables . . . 28
Webster's Domestic Economy . . 32
West on Children's Diseases . . . 32
Willich's Popular Tables . . . 32
Willmot's Blackstone 32

Botany and Gardening.

Hassall's British Freshwater Algæ . 12
Hooker's British Flora 13
" Guide to Kew Gardens . 13
" " " Kew Museum . 13
Lindley's Introduction to Botany . 15
" Theory of Horticulture . 15
Loudon's Hortus Britannicus . 17
" Amateur Gardener . . 17
" Trees and Shrubs . . 17
" Gardening 17
" Plants 17
" Self-Instruction for Gardeners, &c. 17
Pereira's Materia Medica . . . 22
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide . . 24
Wilson's British Mosses 32

Chronology.

Blair's Chronological Tables . . . 6
Brewer's Historical Atlas . . . 7
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt . . . 7
Calendars of English State Papers . 8
Haydn's Beatson's Index . . . 12
Jaquemet's Chronology 15
Nicolas's Chronology of History . . 16

Commerce and Mercantile Affairs.

Gilbart's Treatise on Banking . . 11
Lorimer's Young Master Mariner . . 15
Macleod's Banking 18
M'Culloch's Commerce and Navigation 18
Scrivenor on the Iron Trade . . . 24
Thomson's Interest Tables . . . 28
Tooke's History of Prices . . . 28

Criticism, History, and Memoirs.

Blair's Chron. and Historical Tables . 6
Brewer's Historical Atlas . . . 7
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt . . . 7
" Hippolytus 7
Burton's History of Scotland . . . 7
Calendars of English State Papers . 8
Chapman's Gustavus Adolphus . . 8
Connolly's Sappers and Miners . . 9
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul . 9
Fischer's Francis Bacon 10
Gleig's Essays 11
Gurney's Historical Sketches . . 11
Herschel's Essays and Addresses . 12
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions . . 15
Kemble's Anglo Saxons 15
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia . . 16
Macaulay's Critical and Hist. Essays . 17
" History of England . . 17
" Speeches 17
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works . 18
" History of England . . 18
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary . 18
Maunder's Treasury of History . . 19
Merivale's History of Rome . . . 19
" Roman Republic . . . 19
Milner's Church History 20
Moore's (Thomas) Memoirs, &c. . . 20
Mure's Greek Literature . . . 21
Normanby's Year of Revolution . . 22
Perry's Franks 22
Raikes's Journal 23
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries . . . 24
Rogers's Essays from Edinb. Review . 24
Roget's English Thesaurus . . . 24
Schmitz's History of Greece . . . 24
Southey's Doctor 26
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography . 26
" Lectures on French History . 26
Sydney Smith's Works 26
" Lectures 26
" Memoirs 26
Taylor's Loyola 27
" Wesley 27
Thirlwall's History of Greece . . . 28
Thomas's Historical Notes . . . 28
Thornbury's Shakspeare's England . 28
Townsend's State Trials . . . 28
Turner's Anglo-Saxons 28
" Middle Ages 28
" Sacred History of the World . 28
Vehse's Austrian Court 31
Wade's England's Greatness . . . 32
Whitelocke's Swedish Embassy . . 32
Young's Christ of History . . . 32

Geography and Atlases.

Brewer's Historical Atlas . . . 7
Butler's Geography and Atlases . 7 & 8
Cabinet Gazetteer 8
Johnston's General Gazetteer . . 15
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary . 18
Maunder's Treasury of Geography . 19
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography . 22
Sharp's British Gazetteer . . . 25

Juvenile Books.

Amy Herbert 25
Cleve Hall 25
Earl's Daughter (The) 25
Experience of Life 25
Gertrude 25
Howitt's Boy's Country Book . . 13
" (Mary) Children's Year . 13
Ivors 25
Katharine Ashton 25
Laneton Parsonage 25
Margaret Percival 25
Stepping-Stones to Knowledge for the Young 27

Medicine and Surgery.

Brodie's Psychological Inquiries . . 7
Bull's Hints to Mothers 7
" Management of Children . 7
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine . 9
Cust's Invalid's Own Book . . . 9
Holland's Mental Physiology . . . 12
" Medical Notes and Reflections 12
How to Nurse Sick Children . . . 13
Kesteven's Domestic Medicine . . 15
Pereira's Materia Medica . . . 22
Reece's Medical Guide 23
Richardson's Cold-water Cure . . 23
West on Diseases of Infancy . . . 32

Miscellaneous Literature.

Bacon's (Lord) Works 5
Brougham's (Lord) Acts and Bills . 7
Defence of *Eclipse of Faith* . . . 10
Eclipse of Faith 10
Greg's Political and Social Essays . 11
Greyson's Select Correspondence . . 11
Gurney's Evening Recreations . . 11
Hassall's Adulterations Detected, &c. . 12
Haydn's Book of Dignities . . . 12
Holland's Mental Physiology . . 12

Hooker's Kew Guides 13
Howitt's Rural Life of England . . 13
" Visits to Remarkable Places . 13
Hutton's 100 Years Ago 14
Jamesón's Commonplace-Book . . 14
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions . . 15
Johns's Land of Silence and of Darkness 15
Last of the Old Squires 22
Macaulay's Critical and Hist. Essays . 17
" Speeches 17
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works . 18
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs . 18
Martineau's Miscellanies 19
Moore's Church Cases 21
Pycroft's English Reading . . . 23
Rich's Companion to Latin Dictionary 23
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries . . . 24
Rowton's Debater 24
Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck . 24
Sir Roger De Coverley 25
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works . . 26
Southey's Commonplace-Books . . 26
" The Doctor, &c. . . . 26
Stephen's Essays 26
Stow's Training System 27
Thomson's Laws of Thought . . 28
Townsend's State Trials 28
Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon . . 32
" Latin Gradus 32
Zumpt's Latin Grammar . . . 32

Natural History in general.

Catlow's Popular Conchology . . 8
Ephemera and Young on the Salmon . 10
Garratt's Marvels of Instinct . . . 11
Gosse's Natural History of Jamaica . 11
Kirby and Spence's Entomology . . 15
Lee's Elements of Natural History . 15
Maunder's Natural History . . . 19
Turton's Shells of the British Islands . 28
Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology 31
Waterton's Essays on Natural History . 31
Youatt's The Dog 32
" The Horse 32

One-Volume Encyclopædias and Dictionaries.

Blaine's Rural Sports 6
Brande's Science, Literature, and Art . 6
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine . 9
Cresy's Civil Engineering . . . 9
Gwilt's Architecture 11
Johnston's Geographical Dictionary . 15
Loudon's Agriculture 17
" Rural Architecture . . 17
" Gardening 17
" Plants 17
" Trees and Shrubs . . . 17
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary . 18
" Dictionary of Commerce . 18
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography . 22
Sharp's British Gazetteer . . . 25
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. . . . 31
Webster's Domestic Economy . . 32

Religious and Moral Works.

Amy Herbert 25
Bloomfield's Greek Testament . . 6
Calvert's Wife's Manual 8
Cleve Hall 25
Conybeare's Essays 9
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul . 9
Cotton's Instructions in Christianity . 9
Dale's Domestic Liturgy . . . 9
Defence of *Eclipse of Faith* . . . 10
Discipline 10
Earl's Daughter (The) 25
Eclipse of Faith 10
Englishman's Greek Concordance . 10
" Heb. & Chald. Concord. 10
Experience (The) of Life . . . 25
Gertrude 25
Harrison's Light of the Forge . . 12
Hook's Lectures on Passion Week . 12
Horne's Introduction to Scriptures . 13
" Abridgment of ditto . . 13
Huc's Christianity in China . . 14
Humphreys's *Parables* Illuminated . 14
Ivors, by the Author of *Amy Herbert* . 25
Jameson's Sacred Legends . . . 14
" Monastic Legends . . 14
" Legends of the Madonna . 14
" on Female Employment . 15
Jeremy Taylor's Works 15
Katharine Ashton 25
König's Pictorial Life of Luther . . 11
Laneton Parsonage 25
Letters to my Unknown Friends . . 15
" on Happiness 15
Lyra Germanica 7
Macnaught on Inspiration . . . 18
Maguire's Rome 18
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs . 18
Margaret Percival 25
Martineau's Christian Life . . . 18
" Hymns 18
Merivale's Christian Records . . 19
Milner's Church of Christ . . . 20
Moore on the Use of the Body . . 20
" " Soul and Body . 20
" 's Man and his Motives . 20
Morning Clouds 21
Neale's Closing Scene 22
Powell's Christianity without Judaism . 23
" on the Claims of Revelation . 23
Readings for Lent 25
" Confirmation . . . 25
Riddle's Household Prayers . . . 24
Robinson's Lexicon to the Greek Testament 24
Saints our Example 24
Sermon in the Mount 24
Sinclair's Journey of Life 25
Smith's (Sydney) Moral Philosophy . 26
" (G.V.) Assyrian Prophecies . 25
" (G.) Wesleyan Methodism . 25
" (J.) Shipwreck of St. Paul . 26
Southey's Life of Wesley 26
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography . 26
Taylor's Loyola 27
" Wesley 27
Theologia Germanica 7
Thumb Bible (The) 28
Tomline's Introduction to the *Bible* . 28
Turner's Sacred History 28
Young's Christ of History . . . 32
" Mystery 32

Poetry and the Drama.

Aikin's (Dr.) British Poets . . . 5
Arnold's Merope 5
" Poems 5
Baillie's (Joanna) Poetical Works . . 5
Calvert's Wife's Manual 8

De Vere's May Carols 10
Estcourt's Music of Creation . . . 10
Fairy Family (The) 10
Goldsmith's Poems, illustrated . . 11
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works . . . 15
Linwood's Anthologia Oxoniensis . 15
Lyra Germanica 7
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome . 17
MacDonald's Within and Without . 18
" Poems 18
Montgomery's Poetical Works . . 20
Moore's Poetical Works 20
" Selections (illustrated) . . 20
" Lalla Rookh 20
" Irish Melodies 21
" National Melodies . . . 21
" Songs and Ballads . . . 20
Reade's Poetical Works 23
Shakspeare, by Bowdler 25
Southey's Poetical Works . . . 26
" British Poets 26
Thomson's Seasons, illustrated . . 28

Political Economy & Statistics.

Dodd's Food of London 10
Greg's Political and Social Essays . 11
M'Culloch's Geog. Statist. &c. Dict. 18
" Dictionary of Commerce . 18
Willich's Popular Tables . . . 32

The Sciences in general and Mathematics.

Arago's Meteorological Essays . . 5
" Popular Astronomy . . 5
Bourne on the Screw Propeller . . 6
" 's Catechism of Steam-Engine . 6
" *Great Eastern* Steamer . . 6
Boyd's Naval Cadet's Manual . . 6
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c. . 6
" Lectures on Organic Chemistry 7
Cresy's Civil Engineering . . . 9
De la Beche's Geology of Cornwall, &c. 9
De la Rive's Electricity 10
Grove's Correlation of Physical Forces . 11
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy . 12
Holland's Mental Physiology . . . 12
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature . . 14
" Cosmos 14
Hunt on Light 14
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia . . 16
Marcet's (Mrs.) Conversations . . 18
Maury's Earth and Man 19
Morell's Elements of Psychology . . 21
Moseley's Engineering and Architecture 21
Owen's Lectures on Comp. Anatomy . 22
Pereira on Polarised Light . . . 22
Peschel's Elements of Physics . . 22
Phillips's Fossils of Cornwall . . 23
" Mineralogy 22
" Guide to Geology . . . 23
Portlock's Geology of Londonderry . 23
Powell's Unity of Worlds . . . 23
" Christianity without Judaism 23
" Order of Nature . . . 23
Smee's Electro-Metallurgy . . . 25
Steam-Engine (The) 6

Rural Sports.

Baker's Rifle and Hound in Ceylon . 5
Berkeley's Forests of France . . . 6
Blaine's Dictionary of Sports . . . 6
Cecil's Stable Practice 8
" Stud Farm 8
The Cricket-Field 9
Davy's Fishing Excursions, 2 Series . 10
Ephemera on Angling 10
" Book of the Salmon . . 10
Hawker's Young Sportsman . . . 12
The Hunting-Field 12
Idle's Hints on Shooting 14
Pocket and the Stud 12
Practical Horsemanship 12
Richardson's Horsemanship . . . 23
Ronalds's Fly-Fisher's Entomology . 24
Stable Talk and Table Talk . . . 12
Stonehenge on the Greyhound . . 27
Thacker's Courser's Guide . . . 27
The Stud, for Practical Purposes . . 12

Veterinary Medicine, &c.

Cecil's Stable Practice 8
" Stud Farm 8
Hunting-Field (The) 12
Miles's Horse-Shoeing 20
" on the Horse's Foot . . . 20
Pocket and the Stud 12
Practical Horsemanship 12
Richardson's Horsemanship . . . 23
Stable Talk and Table Talk . . . 12
Stud (The) 12
Youatt's The Dog 32
" The Horse 32

Voyages and Travels.

Baker's Wanderings in Ceylon . . 5
Barth's African Travels 6
Berkeley's Forests of France . . . 6
Burton's East Africa 8
" Medina and Mecca . . 8
Carlisle's Turkey and Greece . . . 8
Flemish Interiors 10
Forester's Sardinia and Corsica . . 11
Halloran's Japan 11
Hill's Travels in Siberia 12
Hinchliff's Travels in the Alps . . 12
Howitt's Art-Student in Munich . . 13
" (W.) Victoria 13
Huc's Chinese Empire 14
Hudson and Kennedy's Mont Blanc . 14
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature . . 14
M'Clure's North-West Passage . . 22
MacDougall's Voyage of the *Resolute* . 18
Osborn's Quedah 22
Pfeiffer's Voyage round the World . 22
Quatrefages's Rambles of a Naturalist . 23
Scherzer's Central America . . . 24
Seaward's Narrative 24
Snow's Tierra del Fuego 24
Spottiswoode's Eastern Russia . . 26
Von Tempsky's Mexico and Guatemala 31
Weld's Vacations in Ireland . . . 32
" United States and Canada . . 32

Works of Fiction.

Cruikshank's Falstaff 9
Howitt's Tallangetta 13
Macdonald's Villa Verocchio . . . 17
Melville's Confidence-Man . . . 19
Moore's Epicurean 21
Sir Roger De Coverley 25
Sketches (The), Three Tales . . . 25
Southey's The Doctor, &c. . . . 26
Trollope's Barchester Towers . . . 28
" Warden 28

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE

of

NEW WORKS and NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS,

PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Miss Acton's Modern Cookery for Private Families, reduced to a System of Easy Practice in a Series of carefully-tested Receipts, in which the Principles of Baron Liebig and other eminent writers have been as much as possible applied and explained. Newly-revised and enlarged Edition; with 8 Plates, comprising 27 Figures, and 150 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Acton's English Bread-Book for Domestic Use, adapted to Families of every grade: Containing the plainest and most minute Instructions to the Learner, and Practical Receipts for many varieties of Bread; with Notices of the present System of Adulteration and its Consequences, and of the Improved Baking Processes and Institutions established abroad. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

Aikin. — Select Works of the British Poets from Ben Jonson to Beattie. With Biographical and Critical Prefaces by Dr. AIKIN. New Edition, with Supplement by LUCY AIKIN; consisting of additional Selections from more recent Poets. 8vo. price 18s.

Arago (F.)—Biographies of Distinguished Scientific Men. Translated by Admiral W. H. SMYTH, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.; the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A.; and ROBERT GRANT, M.A., F.R.A.S. 8vo. 18s.

Arago's Meteorological Essays. With an Introduction by BARON HUMBOLDT. Translated under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. E. SABINE, R.A., Treasurer and V.P.R.S. 8vo. 18s.

Arago's Popular Astronomy. Translated and edited by Admiral W. H. SMYTH, D.C.L., F.R.S.; and ROBERT GRANT, M.A., F.R.A.S. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, 21s.—Vol. II. is in the press.

Arnold. — Merope: a Tragedy. By MATTHEW ARNOLD. With an Introduction. [*Nearly ready.*

Arnold.—Poems. By Matthew ARNOLD. Third Edition of the *First Series.* Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Arnold.—Poems. By Matthew ARNOLD. Second Series, about one-third new: the rest finally selected from the Volumes of 1849 and 1852, now withdrawn. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Lord Bacon's Works. A New Edition, revised and elucidated; and enlarged by the addition of many pieces not printed before. Collected and edited by ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; JAMES SPEDDING, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. — The publication has commenced with the Division of the *Philosophical Works*, to be completed in 5 vols., of which Vols. I. to III. in 8vo. 18s. each, are now ready. —Vols. IV. and V. are in the press.

Joanna Baillie's Dramatic and Poetical Works: Comprising the Plays of the Passions, Miscellaneous Dramas, Metrical Legends, Fugitive Pieces, and Ahalya Baee. Second Edition, with a Life of Joanna Baillie, Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 42s. bound in morocco by Hayday.

Baker.—The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon. By S. W. BAKER, Esq. New Edition, with 13 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Baker. — Eight Years' Wander- ings in Ceylon. By S. W. BAKER, Esq. With 6 coloured Plates. 8vo. 15s.

Barth.—Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa: Being the Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the Years 1849—1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph.D., D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, &c. Vols. I. to III., with 11 Maps, 100 Engravings on Wood, and 36 Illustrations in tinted Lithography, 63s.—Vols. IV. and V., completing the work, are in the press.

Bayldon's Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages, and Claims of Tenants upon Quitting Farms, at both Michaelmas and Lady-day; as revised by Mr. DONALDSON. *Seventh Edition*, enlarged and adapted to the Present Time: With the Principles and Mode of Valuing Land and other Property for Parochial Assessment and Enfranchisement of Copyholds, under the recent Acts of Parliament. By ROBERT BAKER, Land-Agent and Valuer. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

A Month in the Forests of France. By the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY, Author of *Reminiscences of a Huntsman*. Post 8vo. with 2 Etchings by John Leech, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

Black's Practical Treatise on Brewing, based on Chemical and Economical Principles: With Formulæ for Public Brewers, and Instructions for Private Families. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports; or, a complete Account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, and other Field Sports and Athletic Amusements of the present day. New Edition, revised by HARRY HIEOVER, EPHEMERA, and Mr. A. GRAHAM. With upwards of 600 Woodcuts. 8vo. 50s.

Blair's Chronological and Historical Tables, from the Creation to the Present Time: With Additions and Corrections from the most authentic Writers; including the Computation of St. Paul, as connecting the Period from the Exode to the Temple. Under the revision of SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. half-morocco.

Boyd. — A Manual for Naval Cadets. Published with the sanction and approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By JOHN M'NEILL BOYD, Captain, R.N. With Compass-Signals in Colours, and 236 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bloomfield.—The Greek Testament: with copious English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. Especially adapted to the use of Theological Students and Ministers. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D., F.S.A. Ninth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. with Map, £2. 8s.

Dr. Bloomfield's College & School Edition of the Greek Testament: With brief English Notes, chiefly Philological and Explanatory. Especially formed for use in Colleges and the Public Schools. Seventh Edition, improved; with Map and Index. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Bloomfield's College & School Lexicon to the Greek Testament. New Edition, carefully revised. Fcp. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Bourne. — A Treatise on the Steam Engine, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam-Navigation, and Railways. By the Artisan Club. Edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E. New Edition, with 33 Steel Plates, and 349 Wood Engravings. 4to. 27s.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine in its various Applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture; With Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every class. Fourth Edition, enlarged; with 89 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Bourne. — A Treatise on the Screw Propeller: With various Suggestions of Improvement. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. New Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected; with 20 large Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 4to. 38s.

Bourne. — The Great Eastern Steamer. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E., Editor of the Artisan Club's *Treatise on the Steam-Engine*. 4to. with Plates and Engravings on Wood. [*Just ready.*

Brande.—A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in general use. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S.L. and E.; assisted by Dr. J. CAUVIN. Third Edition, revised and corrected; with numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. 60s.

Professor Brande's Lectures on Organic Chemistry, as applied to Manufactures, including Dyeing, Bleaching, Calico Printing, Sugar Manufacture, the Preservation of Wood, Tanning, &c., delivered before the Members of the Royal Institution. Arranged, by permission, from the Lecturer's Notes, by J. SCOFFERN, M.B. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. 6d.

Brewer.—An Atlas of History and Geography, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Time: Comprising a Series of Sixteen Coloured Maps, arranged in Chronological Order, with Illustrative Memoirs. By the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English History and Literature in King's College, London. *Second Edition*, revised and corrected. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d. half-bound.

Brodie. — Psychological Inquiries, in a Series of Essays intended to illustrate the Influence of the Physical Organisation on the Mental Faculties. By Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. Third Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Lord Brougham's Acts and Bills: With an Analytical Review of them, and Remarks upon their Results touching the Amendment of the Law. By Sir JOHN E. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Bart., Recorder of Warwick. Royal 8vo.

Bull. — The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease. By T. BULL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians; formerly Physician-Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Dr. T. Bull's Hints to Mothers on the Management of their Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room: With an Exposure of Popular Errors in connexion with those subjects, &c.; and Hints upon Nursing. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Buckingham. — Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham: Including his Voyages, Travels, Adventures, Speculations, Successes, and Failures, frankly and faithfully narrated; with Characteristic Sketches of Public Men. Vols. I. and II. post 8vo. 21s.

Bunsen.—Christianity and Mankind, their Beginnings and Prospects. By CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D.Ph. Being a New Edition, corrected, re-modelled, and extended, of *Hippolytus and his Age*. 7 vols. 8vo. £5. 5s.

*** This Second Edition of the *Hippolytus* is composed of three distinct works, which may be had separately, as follows:—

1. Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.
2. Outline of the Philosophy of Universal History applied to Language and Religion; containing an Account of the Alphabetical Conferences. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 13s.
3. Analecta Ante-Nicæna. 3 vols. 8vo. price £2. 2s.

Bunsen. — Lyra Germanica: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. Fifth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

*** This selection of German Hymns has been made from a collection published in Germany by the Chevalier BUNSEN; and forms a companion volume to

Theologia Germanica: Which setteth forth many fair lineaments of Divine Truth, and saith very lofty and lovely things touching a Perfect Life. Translated by SUSANNA WINKWORTH. With a Preface by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY; and a Letter by Chevalier BUNSEN. Third Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Bunsen.—Egypt's Place in Universal History: An Historical Investigation, in Five Books. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.C.L., D.Ph. Translated from the German by C. H. COTTRELL, Esq., M.A. With many Illustrations. Vol. I. 8vo. 28s.; Vol. II. 8vo. 30s.

Burton (J. H.) — The History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection (1689—1748). By JOHN HILL BURTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

Bishop S. Butler's Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography. New Edition, thoroughly revised, with such Alterations introduced as continually progressive Discoveries and the latest Information have rendered necessary. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Bishop S. Butler's General Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography; comprising Fifty-two full-coloured Maps; with complete Indices. New Edition, nearly all re-engraved, enlarged, and greatly improved. Edited by the Author's Son. Royal 4to. 24s. half-bound.

Separately { The Modern Atlas of 28 full-coloured Maps. Royal 8vo. price 12s. / The Ancient Atlas of 24 full-coloured Maps. Royal 8vo. price 12s.

Burton.—First Footsteps in East Africa; or, an Exploration of Harar. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain, Bombay Army. With Maps and coloured Plate. 8vo. 18s.

Burton.—Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain, Bombay Army. *Second Edition*, revised; with coloured Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

The Cabinet Lawyer: A Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil and Criminal; with a Dictionary of Law Terms, Maxims, Statutes, and Judicial Antiquities; Correct Tables of Assessed Taxes, Stamp Duties, Excise Licenses, and Post-Horse Duties; Post-Office Regulations; and Prison Discipline. 17th Edition, comprising the Public Acts of the Session 1857. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Cabinet Gazetteer: A Popular Exposition of All the Countries of the World: their Government, Population, Revenues, Commerce, and Industries; Agricultural, Manufactured, and Mineral Products; Religion, Laws, Manners, and Social State: With brief Notices of their History and Antiquities. By the Author of *The Cabinet Lawyer*. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; or 13s. calf.

Calendar of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I., 1603—1610 (comprising the Papers relating to the Gunpowder Plot), preserved in the State Paper Department of H.M. Public Record Office. Edited by MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, Author of *The Lives of the Princesses of England*, &c., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo. price 15s.

Calendar of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, 1547—1580, preserved in the State-Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo. 15s.

Calvert. — The Wife's Manual; or, Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on Several Occasions of a Matron's Life. By the Rev. W. CALVERT, M.A. Ornamented from Designs by the Author in the style of *Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book*. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Carlisle (Lord). — A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters. By the Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Catlow. — Popular Conchology; or, the Shell Cabinet arranged according to the Modern System: With a detailed Account of the Animals, and a complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells. By AGNES CATLOW. Second Edition, much improved; with 405 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

Cecil. — The Stud Farm; or, Hints on Breeding Horses for the Turf, the Chase, and the Road. Addressed to Breeders of Race-Horses and Hunters, Landed Proprietors, and especially to Tenant Farmers. By CECIL. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Cecil's Stable Practice; or, Hints on Training for the Turf, the Chase, and the Road; with Observations on Racing and Hunting, Wasting, Race-Riding, and Handicapping: Addressed to Owners of Racers, Hunters, and other Horses, and to all who are concerned in Racing, Steeple-Chasing, and Fox-Hunting. Fcp. 8vo. with Plate, 5s.

Chapman.—History of Gustavus Adolphus, and of the Thirty Years' War up to the King's Death: With some Account of its Conclusion by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. By B. CHAPMAN, M.A., Vicar of Letherhead. 8vo. with Plans, 12s. 6d.

Chevreul On the Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Applications to the Arts: Including Painting, Interior Decoration, Tapestries, Carpets, Mosaics, Coloured Glazing, Paper-Staining, Calico-Printing, Letterpress-Printing, Map-Colouring, Dress, Landscape and Flower-Gardening, &c. &c. Translated by CHARLES MARTEL. Second Edition; with 4 Plates. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Connolly.—History of the Royal Sappers and Miners: Including the Services of the Corps in the Crimea and at the Siege of Sebastopol. By T. W. J. CONNOLLY, Quartermaster of the Royal Engineers. *Second Edition*, revised and enlarged; with 17 coloured Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Conybeare and Howson. — The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul: Comprising a complete Biography of the Apostle, and a Translation of his Epistles inserted in Chronological Order. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A.; and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, M.A. *Second Edition*, revised and corrected; with several Maps and Woodcuts, and 4 Plates. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

*** The Original Edition, with more numerous Illustrations, in 2 vols. 4to. price 48s. — may also be had.

Conybeare. — Essays. Ecclesi- astical and Social: Reprinted, with Additions, from the *Edinburgh Review*. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 12s.

Dr. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine: Comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life; with numerous approved Formulæ of the Medicines recommended. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. price £3; and Parts X. to XVIII. 4s. 6d. each.

*** Part XIX., completing the work, is nearly ready.

Cotton. — Instructions in the Doctrine and Practice of Christianity. Intended chiefly as an Introduction to Confirmation. By G. E. L. COTTON, M.A. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Cresy's Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. Illustrated by upwards of 3,000 Woodcuts. *Second Edition*, revised and brought down to the Present Time in a Supplement, comprising Metropolitan Water-Supply, Drainage of Towns, Railways, Cubical Proportion, Brick and Iron Construction, Iron Screw Piles, Tubular Bridges, &c. 8vo. 63s. The SUPPLEMENT separately, 10s. 6d.

The Cricket-Field; or, the Science and History of the Game of Cricket. By the Author of *Principles of Scientific Batting*. Second Edition, greatly improved; with Plates and Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Crosse. — Memorials, Scientific and Literary, of Andrew Crosse, the Electrician. Edited by Mrs. CROSSE. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Cruikshank. — The Life of Sir John Falstaff, illustrated by George Cruikshank. With a Biography of the Knight, from authentic sources, by ROBERT B. BROUGH, Esq. Royal 8vo. In course of publication monthly, and to be completed in 10 Numbers, each containing 2 Plates, price 1s. The first 7 Numbers are now ready.

Lady Cust's Invalid's Book. — The Invalid's Own Book: A Collection of Recipes from various Books and various Countries. By the Honourable LADY CUST. *Second Edition*. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Dale. — The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain, in Two Parts: PART I. Church Services adapted for Domestic Use, with Prayers for Every Day of the Week, selected from the Book of Common Prayer; PART II. an appropriate Sermon for Every Sunday in the Year. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. Second Edition. Post 4to. 21s. cloth; 31s. 6d. calf; or £2. 10s. morocco.

Separately { THE FAMILY CHAPLAIN, 12s. / THE DOMESTIC LITURGY, 10s. 6d.

Delabeche.—Report on the Geo- logy of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset. By Sir H. T. DELABECHE, F.R.S. With Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts. 8vo. 14s.

Davy (Dr. J.)—The Angler and his Friend; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions. By JOHN DAVY, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

The Angler in the Lake District; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland. By JOHN DAVY, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

De la Rive. — A Treatise on Electricity in Theory and Practice. By A. DE LA RIVE, Professor in the Academy of Geneva. Translated for the Author by C. V. WALKER, F.R.S., *In Three Volumes*; with numerous Woodcuts, Vol. I. 18s.; Vol. II. 28s. —Vol. III. is in the press.

De Vere. — May Carols. By AUBREY DE VERE, Author of *The Search after Prosperine*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s.

Discipline. By the Author of "Letters to my Unknown Friends," &c. Second Edition, enlarged. 18mo. price 2s. 6d.

Dodd.—The Food of London: A Sketch of the chief Varieties, Sources of Supply, probable Quantities, Modes of Arrival, Processes of Manufacture, suspected Adulteration, and Machinery of Distribution of the Food for a Community of Two Millions and a Half. By GEORGE DODD, Author of *British Manufactures*, &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Estcourt. — Music the Voice of Harmony in Creation. Selected and arranged by MARY JANE ESTCOURT. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Eclipse of Faith; or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic. *8th Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Defence of The Eclipse of Faith, by its Author: Being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's *Reply*: Including a full Examination of that Writer's Criticism on the Character of Christ; and a Chapter on the Aspects and Pretensions of Modern Deism. *Second Edition*, revised. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament: Being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. New Edition, with a new Index. Royal 8vo. 42s.

The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament: Being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Original and the English Translations; with Indexes, a List of the Proper Names and their Occurrences, &c. 2 vols. royal 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.; large paper, £4. 14s. 6d.

Ephemera's Handbook of Angling; teaching Fly-fishing, Trolling, Bottom-Fishing, Salmon-Fishing: With the Natural History of River-Fish, and the best Modes of Catching them. Third Edition, corrected and improved; with Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Ephemera. — The Book of the Salmon: Comprising the Theory, Principles, and Practice of Fly-Fishing for Salmon; Lists of good Salmon Flies for every good River in the Empire; the Natural History of the Salmon, its Habits described, and the best way of artificially Breeding it. By EPHEMERA; assisted by ANDREW YOUNG. Fcp. 8vo. with coloured Plates, 14s.

Fairbairn.—Useful Information for Engineers: Being a Series of Lectures delivered to the Working Engineers of Yorkshire and Lancashire. With Appendices, containing the Results of Experimental Inquiries into the Strength of Materials, the Causes of Boiler Explosions, &c. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., F.G.S. *Second Edition*; with numerous Plates and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Fairy Family: A Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe. With Frontispiece and Pictorial Title. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fischer (Dr. K.)—Francis Bacon of Verulam: Realistic Philosophy and its Age. By KUNO FISCHER. Translated from the German with the Author's sanction by JOHN OXENFORD. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Flemish Interiors. By the Writer of *A Glance behind the Grilles of Religious Houses in France*. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Forester. — Travels in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia. By THOMAS FORESTER, Author of *Rambles in Norway*. With numerous coloured Illustrations and Woodcuts, from Sketches made during the Tour by Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. BIDDULPH, R.A. Imperial 8vo. [*In the press.*

Garratt.—Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By GEORGE GARRATT. *Second Edition*, revised and improved; with a Frontispiece. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Gilbart.—A Practical Treatise on Banking. By JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, F.R.S., General Manager of the London and Westminister Bank. *Sixth Edition*, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. 12mo. Portrait, 16s.

Gilbart.—Logic for the Million: a Familiar Exposition of the Art of Reasoning, By J. W. GILBART, F.R.S. 5th Edition; with Portrait of the Author. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Gleig.—Essays, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous, contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. 2 vols. 8vo. [*In the press.*

The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, from Designs by Members of the Etching Club. Square crown 8vo. cloth, 21s.; morocco, £1. 16s.

Gosse.—A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica. By P. H. GOSSE, Esq. With Plates. Post 8vo. 14s.

Green.—Lives of the Princesses of England. By Mrs. MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, Editor of the *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies*. With numerous Portraits. Complete in 6 vols. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.—Any Volume may be had *separately*, to complete sets.

Mr. W. R. Greg's Essays on Political and Social Science, contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh Review*. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Greyson.—Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. GREYSON, Esq. Edited by the Author of *The Eclipse of Faith*. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Grove.—The Correlation of Physical Forces. By W. R. GROVE, Q.C., M.A., F.R.S., &c. *Third Edition*. 8vo. 7s.

Gurney.—St. Louis and Henri IV.: Being a Second Series of Historical Sketches. By the Rev. JOHN H. GURNEY, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Evening Recreations; or, Samples from the Lecture-Room. Edited by Rev. J. H. GURNEY, M.A. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By JOSEPH GWILT. With more than 1,000 Wood Engravings, from Designs by J. S. GWILT. Third Edition. 8vo. 42s.

Halloran. — Eight Months' Journal kept on board one of H.M. Sloops of War, during Visits to Loochoo, Japan, and Pooto. By ALFRED HALLORAN, Master, R.N. With Etchings and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Hare (Archdeacon).—The Life of Luther, in Forty-eight Historical Engravings. By GUSTAV KÖNIG. With Explanations by Archdeacon HARE and SUSANNAH WINKWORTH. Fcp. 4to. 28s.

Harford.—Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti: With Translations of many of his Poems and Letters; also Memoirs of Savonarola, Raphael, and Vittoria Colonna. By JOHN S. HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Member of the Academy of Painting of St. Luke at Rome, and of the Roman Archæological Society. With Portrait and Plates, 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

Illustrations, Architectural and Pictorical, of the Genius of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. With Descriptions of the Plates, by the Commendatore CANINA; C. R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A.; and J. S. HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. Folio, 73s. 6d. half-bound.

Harrison. — The Light of the Forge; or, Counsels from the Sick-Bed of E.M. By the Rev. W. HARRISON, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Duchess of Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Harry Hieover. — Stable Talk and Table Talk; or, Spectacles for Young Sportsmen. By HARRY HIEOVER. New Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 24s.

Harry Hieover.—The Hunting-Field. By HARRY HIEOVER. With Two Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

Harry Hieover. — Practical Horsemanship. By HARRY HIEOVER. *Second Edition;* with 2 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

Harry Hieover.—The Pocket and the Stud; or, Practical Hints on the Management of the Stable. By HARRY HIEOVER. Second Edition; with Portrait of the Author. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

Harry Hieover.—The Stud, for Practical Purposes and Practical Men: Being a Guide to the Choice of a Horse for use more than for show. By HARRY HIEOVER. With 2 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

Hassall.—A History of the Bri-tish Fresh Water Algæ: Including Descriptions of the Desmideæ and Diatomaceæ. With upwards of 100 Plates of Figures, illustrating the various Species. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. with 103 Plates, £1. 15s.

Hassall.—Adulterations Detect-ed; or, Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond., Analyst of *The Lancet* Sanitary Commission, and Author of the Reports of that Commission published under the title of *Food and its Adulterations* (which may also be had, in 8vo. price 28s.) With 225 Illustrations, engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. 17s. 6d.

Col. Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting. 10th Edition, revised and brought down to the Present Time, by the Author's Son, Major P. W. L. HAWKER. With a Portrait of the Author, and numerous Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Haydn's Book of Dignities: Containing Rolls of the Official Personages of the British Empire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Military, Naval, and Municipal, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. Together with the Sovereigns of Europe, from the Foundation of their respective States; the Peerage and Nobility of Great Britain, &c. Being a New Edition, improved and continued, of Beatson's Political Index. 8vo. 25s.

Sir John Herschel. — Essays from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, with Addresses and other Pieces. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., K.H., M.A. 8vo. 18s.

Sir John Herschel.—Outlines of Astronomy. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., K.H., M.A. New Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

Hill.—Travels in Siberia. By S. S. HILL, Esq., Author of *Travels on the Shores of the Baltic*. With a large Map of European and Asiatic Russia. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

Hinchliff. — Summer Months among the Alps: With the Ascent of Monte Rosa. By THOS. W. HINCHLIFF, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. With 4 tinted Views, and 3 Maps. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society: With a Glance at Bad Habits. New Edition, revised (with Additions) by a Lady of Rank. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Holland.—Medical Notes and Reflections. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Prince Albert. Third Edition. 8vo. 18s.

Holland.—Chapters on Mental Physiology. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., F.R.S., &c. Founded chiefly on Chapters contained in the First and Second Editions of *Medical Notes and Reflections* by the same Author. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Hook.—The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry: A Course of Lectures on the principal Events of Passion Week. By the Rev. W. F. HOOK, D.D. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Hooker.—Kew Gardens; or, a Popular Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H., &c., Director. New Edition; with many Woodcuts. 16mo. 6d.

Hooker.—Museum of Economic Botany; or, a Popular Guide to the Useful and Remarkable Vegetable Products of the Museum in the Royal Gardens of Kew. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H., &c., Director. With 29 Woodcuts. 16mo. 1s.

Hooker and Arnott.—The British Flora; comprising the Phænogamous or Flowering Plants, and the Ferns. Seventh Edition, with Additions and Corrections; and numerous Figures illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants, the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.A. and L.S., &c.; and G. A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D., F.L.S. 12mo. with 12 Plates, 14s.; with the Plates coloured, 21s.

Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. *Tenth Edition*, revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time. Edited by the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. (the Author); the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D. of the University of Halle, and LL.D.; and S. PRIDEAUX TREGELLES, LL.D. With 4 Maps and 22 Vignettes and Facsimiles. 4 vols. 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

*** The Four Volumes may also be had *separately*, as follows:—

VOL. I.—A Summary of the Evidence for the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo. 15s.

VOL. II.—The Text of the *Old Testament* considered: With a Treatise on Sacred Interpretation; and a brief Introduction to the *Old Testament* Books and the *Apocrypha*. By S. Davidson, D.D. (Halle) and LL.D....8vo. 25s.

VOL. III.—A Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D.....8vo. 18s.

VOL. IV.—An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the *New Testament*. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. The Critical Part rewritten, and the remainder revised and edited by S. P. Tregelles, LL.D.....8vo. 18s.

Horne.—A Compendious Intro- duction to the Study of the Bible. By the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. New Edition, with Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. 9s.

Hoskyns.—Talpa; or, the Chro- nicles of a Clay Farm: An Agricultural Fragment. By CHANDOS WREN HOSKYNS, Esq. Fourth Edition. With 24 Woodcuts from Designs by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. 16mo. 5s. 6d.

How to Nurse Sick Children: Intended especially as a Help to the Nurses in the Hospital for Sick Children; but containing Directions of service to all who have the charge of the Young. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Howitt (A. M.)—An Art-Stu- dent in Munich. By ANNA MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

Howitt.—The Children's Year. By MARY HOWITT. With Four Illustrations from Designs by A. M. HOWITT. Square 16mo. 5s.

Howitt.—Tallangetta, the Squatter's Home: A Story of Australian Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of *Two Years in Victoria*, &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Howitt.—Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria: With Visit to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Howitt.—Visits to Remarkable Places: Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With about 80 Wood Engravings. *New Edition*. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 25s.

William Howitt's Boy's Coun- try Book: Being the Real Life of a Country Boy, written by himself; exhibiting all the Amusements, Pleasures, and Pursuits of Children in the Country. New Edition; with 40 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Howitt.—The Rural Life of England. By WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition, corrected and revised; with Woodcuts by Bewick and Williams. Medium 8vo. 21s.

Huc.—Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet. By M. l'Abbé Huc, formerly Missionary Apostolic in China; Author of *The Chinese Empire*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Huc. — The Chinese Empire: A Sequel to Huc and Gabet's *Journey through Tartary and Thibet*. By the Abbé Huc, formerly Missionary Apostolic in China. *Second Edition;* with Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Hudson's Plain Directions for Making Wills in conformity with the Law: With a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy, two Forms of Wills, and much useful information. New and enlarged Edition; including the Provisions of the Wills Amendment Act. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

Hudson's Executor's Guide. New and improved Edition; with the Statutes enacted, and the Judicial Decisions pronounced since the last Edition incorporated, comprising the Probate and Administration Acts for England and Ireland, passed in the first Session of the New Parliament. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. boards.

Hudson and Kennedy.—Where there's a Will there's a Way: An Ascent of Mont Blanc by a New Route and Without Guides. By the Rev. C. Hudson, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; and E. S. Kennedy, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge. *Second Edition*, with Two Ascents of *Monte Rosa;* a Plate and a coloured Map. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Humboldt's Cosmos. Translated, with the Author's authority, by Mrs. Sabine. Vols. I. and II. 16mo. Half-a-Crown each, sewed; 3s. 6d. each, cloth; or in post 8vo. 12s. each, cloth. Vol. III. post 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth: or in 16mo. Part I. 2s. 6d. sewed, 3s. 6d. cloth; and Part II. 3s. sewed, 4s. cloth.

Humboldt's Aspects of Nature. Translated, with the Author's authority, by Mrs. Sabine. 16mo. price 6s.: or in 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each, cloth; 2s. 6d. each, sewed.

Humphreys.— Parables of Our Lord, illuminated and ornamented in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by Henry Noel Humphreys. Square fcp. 8vo. 21s. in massive carved covers; or 30s. bound in morocco, by Hayday.

Hunt.—Researches on Light in its Chemical Relations; embracing a Consideration of all the Photographic Processes. By Robert Hunt, F.R.S. Second Edition, with Plate and Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hutton. — A Hundred Years Ago: An Historical Sketch, 1755 to 1756. By James Hutton. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

Idle.—Hints on Shooting, Fishing, &c., both on Sea and Land, and in the Fresh-Water Lochs of Scotland: Being the Experiences of C. Idle, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Saints and Martyrs, as represented in Christian Art: Forming the First Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Third Edition, revised and improved; with 17 Etchings and upwards of 180 Woodcuts, many of which are new in this Edition. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Monastic Orders, as represented in Christian Art. Forming the Second Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Second Edition, enlarged; with 11 Etchings by the Author and 88 Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo. 28s.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Madonna, as represented in Christian Art: Forming the Third Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Second Edition, revised and improved: with numerous Etchings from Drawings by the Author, and upwards of 150 Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo.

[*Nearly ready.*

Mrs. Jameson's Commonplace-Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies, Original and Selected. Part I. Ethics and Character; Part II. Literature and Art. *Second Edition*, revised and corrected; with Etchings and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 18s.

Mrs. Jameson's Two Lectures on the Employment of Women: —

1. SISTERS *of* CHARITY, Catholic and Protestant, Abroad and at Home. *Second Edition*, with new Preface. Fcp. 8vo. 4s.
2. *The* COMMUNION *of* LABOUR: A Second Lecture on the Social Employments of Women. Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

Jaquemet's Compendium of Chronology: Containing the most important Dates of General History, Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary, from the Creation of the World to the end of the Year 1854. Edited by the Rev. J. ALCORN, M.A. *Second Edition*. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Lord Jeffrey's Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. A New Edition, complete in One Volume, with a Portrait engraved by Henry Robinson and a Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. calf. — Or in 3 vols. 8vo. price 42s.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Entire Works: With Life by Bishop HEBER. Revised and corrected by the Rev. CHARLES PAGE EDEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Now complete in 10 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

Johns. — The Land of Silence and the Land of Darkness. Being Two Essays on the Blind and on the Deaf and Dumb. By the Rev. B. G. JOHNS, Chaplain of the Blind School, St. George's Fields, Southwark. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

Johnston. — A Dictionary of Geo- graphy, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical: Forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. *Second Edition*, thoroughly revised. In 1 vol. of 1,360 pages, comprising about 50,000 Names of Places, 8vo. 36s. cloth; or half-bound in russia, 41s.

Kemble. — The Saxons in Eng- gland: A History of the English Commonwealth till the Norman Conquest. By JOHN M. KEMBLE, M.A., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Kesteven. — A Manual of the Domestic Practice of Medicine. By W. B. KESTEVEN, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. Square post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: Comprising an Account of Noxious and Useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, &c. *Seventh Edition*, with an Appendix relative to the Origin and Progress of the work. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Mrs. R. Lee's Elements of Na- tural History; or, First Principles of Zoology: Comprising the Principles of Classification, interspersed with amusing and instructive Accounts of the most remarkable Animals. New Edition; Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Letters to my Unknown Friends. By a LADY, Author of *Letters on Happiness*. *Fourth Edition*. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Letters on Happiness, addressed to a Friend. By a LADY, Author of *Letters to my Unknown Friends*. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

L.E.L. — The Poetical Works of Letitia Elizabeth Landon; comprising the *Improvisatrice*, the *Venetian Bracelet*, the *Golden Violet*, the *Troubadour*, and Poetical Remains. New Edition; with 2 Vignettes by R. Doyle. 2 vols. 16mo. 10s. cloth; morocco, 21s.

Dr. John Lindley's Theory and Practice of Horticulture; or, an Attempt to explain the principal Operations of Gardening upon Physiological Grounds: Being the Second Edition of the *Theory of Horticulture*, much enlarged; with 98 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Dr. John Lindley's Introduction to Botany. New Edition, with corrections and copious Additions. 2 vols. 8vo. with Six Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 24s.

Linwood. — Anthologia Oxoni- ensis, sive Florilegium e Lusibus poeticis diversorum Oxoniensium Græcis et Latinis decerptum. Curante GULIELMO LINWOOD, M.A., Ædis Christi Alumno. 8vo. 14s.

Lorimer's (C.) Letters to a Young Master Mariner on some Subjects connected with his Calling. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia of History, Biography,

Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Natural History, and Manufactures. A Series of Original Works by

Sir John Herschel,
Sir James Mackintosh,
Robert Southey,
Sir David Brewster,
Thomas Keightley,
John Forster,

Sir Walter Scott,
Thomas Moore,
Bishop Thirlwall,
The Rev. G. R. Gleig,
J. C. L. De Sismondi,
John Phillips, F.R.S., G.S.,

And other Eminent Writers.

Complete in 132 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, price £19. 19s. cloth lettered.

*** The Works *separately*, in single Volumes or Sets, price 3s. 6d. each Volume, cloth lettered.

A List of the WORKS composing the CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA:—

1. Bell's History of Russia....3 vols. 10s. 6d
2. Bell's Lives of British Poets 2 vols. 7s.
3. Brewster's Optics.....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
4. Cooley's Maritime and Inland Discovery.....3 vols. 10s. 6d.
5. Crowe's History of France..3 vols. 10s. 6d.
6. De Morgan on Probabilities 1 vol. 3s. 6d.
7. De Sismondi's History of the Italian Republics....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
8. De Sismondi's Fall of the Roman Empire.....2 vols. 7s.
9. Donovan's Chemistry.....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
10. Donovan's Domestic Economy .....2 vols. 7s.
11. Dunham's Spain and Portugal .....5 vols. 17s. 6d.
12. Dunham's History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway .....3 vols. 10s. 6d
13. Dunham's History of Poland .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
14. Dunham's Germanic Empire .....3 vols. 10s. 6d.
15. Dunham's Europe during the Middle Ages .....4 vols. 14s.
16. Dunham's British Dramatists .....2 vols. 7s.
17. Dunham's Lives of Early Writers of Great Britain 1 vol. 3s. 6d.
18. Fergus's History of the United States .....2 vols. 7s.
19. Fosbroke's Grecian & Roman Antiquities .....2 vols. 7s.
20. Forster's Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth.....5 vols. 17s. 6d.
21. Gleig's Lives of British Military Commanders .....3 vols. 10s. 6d.
22. Grattan's History of the Netherlands .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
23. Henslow's Botany .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
24. Herschel's Astronomy.....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
25. Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
26. History of Rome .....2 vols. 7s
27. History of Switzerland ....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
28. Holland's Manufactures in Metal .....3 vols. 10s. 6d.
29. James's Lives of Foreign Statesmen .....5 vols. 17s. 6d.
30. Kater and Lardner's Mechanics .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
31. Keightley's Outlines of History .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
32. Lardner's Arithmetic.....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
33. Lardner's Geometry .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
34. Lardner on Heat .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
35. Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
36. Lardner and Walker's Electricity and Magnetism ..2 vols. 7s.
37. Mackintosh, Forster, and Courtenay's Lives of British Statesmen.....7 vols. 24s. 6d.
38. Mackintosh, Wallace. and Bell's History of England 10 vols. 35s.
39. Montgomery and Shelley's eminent Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Authors 3 vols. 10s. 6d.
40. Moore's History of Ireland..4 vols. 14s.
41. Nicolas's Chronology of History .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
42. Phillips's Treatise on Geology .....2 vols. 7s.
43. Powell's History of Natural Philosophy .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
44. Porter's Treatise on the Manufacture of Silk ....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
45. Porter's Manufactures of Porcelain and Glass ....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
46. Roscoe's British Lawyers ..1 vol. 3s. 6d.
47. Scott's History of Scotland 2 vols. 7s.
48. Shelley's Lives of eminent French Authors .....2 vols. 7s.
49. Shuckard and Swainson's Insects.....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
50. Southey's Lives of British Admirals .....5 vols. 17s. 6d.
51. Stebbing's Church History 2 vols. 7s.
52. Stebbing's History of the Reformation .....2 vols. 7s.
53. Swainson's Discourse on Natural History .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
54. Swainson's Natural History and Classification of Animals .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
55. Swainson's Habits and Instincts of Animals .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
56. Swainson's Birds .....2 vols. 7s.
57. Swainson's Fish, Reptiles, &c. .....2 vols. 7s.
58. Swainson's Quadrupeds ..1 vol. 3s. 6d.
59. Swainson's Shells and Shell-Fish .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
60. Swainson's Animals in Menageries .....1 vol. 3s. 6d.
61. Swainson's Taxidermy and Biography of Zoologists..1 vol. 3s. 6d.
62. Thirlwall's History of Greece .....8 vols. 28s.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening: Comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Aboriculture, and Landscape-Gardening. With many hundred Woodcuts. New Edition, corrected and improved by Mrs. LOUDON. 8vo. 50s.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs, or *Aboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* abridged: Containing the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, Native and Foreign, Scientifically and Popularly Described. With about 2,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 50s.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture: Comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying-out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property, and of the Cultivation and Economy of the Animal and Vegetable Productions of Agriculture. New and cheaper Edition; with 1,100 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants: Comprising the Specific Character, Description, Culture, History, Application in the Arts, and every other desirable Particular respecting all the Plants found in Great Britain. New Edition, corrected by Mrs. LOUDON; With upwards of 12,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. — Second Supplement. price 21s.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture. New Edition, edited by Mrs. LOUDON; with more than 2,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 63s.

Loudon's Self-Instruction for Young Gardeners, Foresters, Bailiffs, Land-Stewards, and Farmers; in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Practical Trigonometry, Mechanics, Land-Surveying, Levelling, Planning and Mapping, Architectural Drawing, and Isometrical Projection and Perspective. 8vo. Portrait, 7s. 6d.

Loudon's Hortus Britannicus; or, Catalogue of all the Plants found in Great Britain. New Edition, corrected by Mrs. LOUDON. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Mrs. Loudon's Lady's Country Companion; or, How to Enjoy a Country Life Rationally. Fourth Edition, with Plates and Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Mrs. Loudon's Amateur Gardener's Calendar, or Monthly Guide to what should be avoided and done in a Garden. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. 6d.

Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture; comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. New Edition; with 200 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Macaulay. — Speeches of the Right Hon. Lord MACAULAY. Corrected by HIMSELF. 8vo. 12s.

Macaulay. — The History of England from the Accession of James II. By the Right Hon. Lord MACAULAY. New Edition. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 32s.; Vols. III. and IV. 36s.

Lord Macaulay's History of England from the Accession of James II. A New Edition of the first Four Volumes of the 8vo. Edition, revised and corrected. In course of publication monthly, and to be comprised in 7 vols. post 8vo. price 6s. each.

Lord Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays contributed to The Edinburgh Review. Four Editions, as follows:—

1. A LIBRARY EDITION (the *Eighth*), in 3 vols. 8vo. price 36s.
2. Complete in ONE VOLUME, with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. price 21s. cloth; or 30s. calf.
3. Another NEW EDITION, in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.
4. The PEOPLE'S EDITION, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 8s. cloth.

Macaulay. — Lays of Ancient Rome, with *Ivry* and the *Armada*. By the Right Hon. Lord MACAULAY. New Edition. 16mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth; or 10s. 6d. bound in morocco.

Lord Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. With numerous Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, drawn on Wood by George Scharf, jun., and engraved by Samuel Williams. New Edition. Fcp. 4to. 21s. boards; or 42s. bound in morocco.

Macdonald. — Villa Verocchio; or, the Youth of Leonardo da Vinci: A Tale. By the late Miss D. L. MACDONALD. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Mac Donald.—Poems. By George Mac Donald, Author of *Within and Without*. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Mac Donald. — Within and Without: A Dramatic Poem. By George Mac Donald. *Second Edition*, revised; fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Mac Dougall. — The Theory of War illustrated by numerous Examples from History. By Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Dougall, Superintendent of Studies in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Post 8vo. with 10 Plans of Battles, 10s. 6d.

M'Dougall. — The Eventful Voyage of *H.M. Discovery Ship* Resolute *to the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin and the Missing Crews of H.M. Discovery Ships* Erebus *and* Terror, 1852, 1853, 1854. To which is added an Account of her being fallen in with by an American Whaler, after her abandonment in Barrow Straits, and of her presentation to Queen Victoria by the Government of the United States. By George F. M'Dougall, Master. With a coloured Chart; 8 Illustrations, in tinted Lithography; and 22 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Sir James Mackintosh's Miscel- laneous Works: Including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. Complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth: or 30s. bound in calf: or in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

Sir James Mackintosh's History of England from the Earliest Times to the final Establishment of the Reformation. Library Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Macleod. — The Theory and Practice of Banking: With the Elementary Principles of Currency, Prices, Credit, and Exchanges. By Henry Dunning Macleod, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 30s.

Macnaught. — The Doctrine of Inspiration: Being an Inquiry concerning the Infallibility, Inspiration, and Authority of Holy Writ. By the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A. *Second Edition*. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

M'Culloch's Dictionary, Prac- tical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce, and Commercial Navigation. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. New Edition, corrected to the Present Time; with a Supplement. 8vo. 50s. cloth; half-russia, 55s.

M'Culloch's Dictionary, Geo- graphical, Statistical and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and principal Natural Objects in the World. Illustrated with Six large Maps. New Edition, revised; with a Supplement. 2 vols. 8vo. 63s.

Maguire. — Rome; its Ruler and its Institutions. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. With a Portrait of Pope Pius IX. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Maitland. — The Church in the Catacombs: A Description of the Primitive Church of Rome. Illustrated by its Sepulchral Remains. By the Rev. Charles Maitland. New Edition; with several Woodcuts. 8vo. price 14s.

Out-of-Doors Drawing. — Apho- risms on Drawing. By the Rev. S. C. Malan, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford; Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Chemistry, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by Experiments. New Edition, enlarged and improved. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s.

Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. New Edition, enlarged and corrected; with 23 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Martineau. — Endeavours after the Christian Life: Discourses. By James Martineau. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each.

Martineau. — Hymns for the Christian Church and Home. Collected and edited by James Martineau. *Eleventh Edition*, 32mo. 3s. 6d. cloth, or 5s. calf; *Fifth Edition*, 32mo. 1s. 4d. cloth, or 1s. 8d. roan.

Martineau.—Miscellanies: Comprising Essays on Dr. Priestley, Arnold's *Life and Correspondence*, Church and State, Theodore Parker's *Discourse of Religion*, "Phases of Faith," the Church of England, and the Battle of the Churches. By JAMES MARTINEAU. Post 8vo. 2s.

Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury: A new and popular Encyclopædia of Science and the Belles-Lettres; including all Branches of Science, and every subject connected with Literature and Art. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maunder's Biographical Treasury; consisting of Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons of All Ages and Nations, from the Earliest Period of History: Forming a new and complete Dictionary of Universal Biography. Ninth Edition, revised throughout. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, and Library of Reference; comprising an English Dictionary and Grammar, a Universal Gazetteer, a Classical Dictionary, a Chronology, a Law Dictionary, a Synopsis of the Peerage, numerous useful Tables, &c. New Edition, carefully revised and corrected throughout: With Additions. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maunder's Treasury of Natural History; or, a Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature: In which the Zoological Characteristics that distinguish the different Classes, Genera, and Species, are combined with a variety of interesting Information illustrative of the Habits, Instincts, and General Economy of the Animal Kingdom. With 900 Woodcuts. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maunder's Historical Treasury; comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of Separate Histories of every principal Nation that exists; their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, the Moral and Social Character of their respective Inhabitants, their Religion, Manners, and Customs, &c. New Edition; revised throughout, with a new GENERAL INDEX. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maunder's Geographical Treasury. — The Treasury of Geography, Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and Political; containing a succinct Account of Every Country in the World: Preceded by an Introductory Outline of the History of Geography; a Familiar Inquiry into the Varieties of Race and Language exhibited by different Nations; and a View of the Relations of Geography to Astronomy and the Physical Sciences. Commenced by the late SAMUEL MAUNDER; completed by WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., late Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers. *New Edition*; with 7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maury.—The Earth and Man. By L. ALFRED MAURY. Copyright English Edition, translated from the French with the Author's sanction. [*In the press.*

Melville.—The Confidence-Man: His Masquerade. By HERMAN MELVILLE, Author of *Typee*, *Omoo*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Merivale. — A History of the Romans under the Empire. By the Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. with Maps.

Vols. I. and II. comprising the History to the Fall of *Julius Cæsar*. Second Edition. 28s.

Vol. III. to the Establishment of the Monarchy by *Augustus*. Second Edition.....14s.

Vols. IV. and V. from *Augustus* to *Claudius*, B.C. 27 to A.D. 54 .....28s.

Merivale. — The Fall of the Roman Republic: A Short History of Last Century of the Commonwealth. By the Rev. C. MERIVALE, B. D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. New Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Merivale.—An Account of the Life and Letters of Cicero. Translated from the German of ABEKEN; and edited by the Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. 12mo. 9s. 6d.

Merivale (L. A.) — Christian Records: A Short History of Apostolic Age. By L. A. MERIVALE. Fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Miles.—The Horse's Foot and How to Keep it Sound. *Eighth Edition;* with an Appendix on Shoeing in general, and Hunters in particular. 12 Plates and 12 Woodcuts. By W. MILES, Esq. Imperial 8vo. 12s. 6d.

*** Two Casts or Models of Off Fore Feet, No. 1, *Shod for All Purposes*, No. 2, *Shod with Leather*, on Mr. Miles's plan, may be had, price 3s. each.

Miles. — A Plain Treatise on Horse-Shoeing. By WILLIAM MILES, Esq. With Plates and Woodcuts. Small 4to. 5s.

Milner's History of the Church of Christ. With Additions by the late Rev. ISAAC MILNER, D.D., F.R.S. A New Edition, revised, with additional Notes by the Rev. T. GRANTHAM, B.D. 4 vols. 8vo. 52s.

Montgomery.—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery: Including Selections from his Correspondence, Remains in Prose and Verse, and Conversations. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT. With Portraits and Vignettes. 7 vols. post 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

James Montgomery's Poetical Works: Collective Edition; with the Author's Autobiographical Prefaces, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; morocco, 21s.—Or, in 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and 7 other Plates, 14s.

Moore.—The Power of the Soul over the Body, considered in relation to Health and Morals. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Fifth Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—Man and his Motives. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Third Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—The Use of the Body in relation to the Mind. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Third Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. With Portraits and Vignette Illustrations. 8 vols. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

Thomas Moore's Poetical Works: Comprising the Author's Recent Introductions and Notes. The *Traveller's Edition*, complete in One Volume, printed in Ruby Type; with a Portrait. Crown 8vo. 12s. 5d. cloth; morocco by Hayday, 21s.—Also the *Library Edition* complete in 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, 21s. cloth; morocco by Hayday, 42s.—And the *First collected Edition*, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Plates, 35s.

Moore. — Poetry and Pictures from Thomas Moore: Being Selections of the most popular and admired of Moore's Poems, copiously illustrated with highly-finished Wood-Engravings from original Designs by

C. W. COPE, R.A.	F.R.PICKERSGILL, R.A.
E. H. CORBOULD,	S. READ,
J. CROPSEY,	T. STOTHARD,
E. DUNCAN,	G. THOMAS,
BIRKET FOSTER,	F. TOPHAM,
J.C.HORSLEY, A.R.A.	H. WARREN,
H. LEJEUNE,	HARRISON WEIR, and
D. MACLISE, R.A.	F. WYBURD.

Fcp. 4to. printed on toned paper, and appropriately bound, price 21s.

Moore's Songs, Ballads, and Sacred Songs. New Edition, printed in Ruby Type; with the Notes, and a Vignette from a Design T. Creswick, R.A. 32mo. 2s. 6d. — An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette by R. Doyle, 5s.; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Sacred Songs, the Music with the Words, arranged for one or more Voices; the Symphonies and Accompaniments printed with the Words. Complete in One Volume, small music size (imperial 8vo.) uniform with the New Edition of *Moore's Irish Melodies* with the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir J. STEVENSON and Sir H. BISHOP. *[In the press.*

Moore's Lalla Rookh: An Ori- ental Romance. With 13 highly-finished Steel Plates from Original Designs by Corbould, Meadows, and Stephanoff, engraved under the superintendence of the late Charles Heath. New Edition. Square crown 8vo. 15s. cloth; morocco, 28s.

Moore's Lalla Rookh. New Edition, printed in Ruby Type; with the Preface and Notes from the collective edition of *Moore's Poetical Works*, and a Frontispiece from a Design by Kenny Meadows. 32mo. 2s. 6d.—An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette, 5s.; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies. A New Edition, with 13 highly-finished Steel Plates, from Original Designs by

C. W. Cope, R.A.;	D. Maclise, R.A.;
T. Creswick, R.A.;	J. E. Millais, A.R.A.;
A. L. Egg, A.R.A.;	W. Mulready, R.A.;
W. P. Frith, R.A.;	J. Sant;
W. E. Frost, A.R.A.;	F. Stone, A.R.A.; and
J. C. Horsley;	E. M. Ward, R.A.

Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 31s. 6d. handsomely bound in morocco.

Moore's Irish Melodies, printed in Ruby Type; with the Preface and Notes from the collective edition of *Moore's Poetical Works*, the Advertisements originally prefixed, and a Portrait of the Author. 32mo. 2s. 6d. An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette, 5s.; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated by D. Maclise, R.A. New Edition; with 161 Designs, and the whole of the Letterpress engraved on Steel, by F. P. Becker. Super-royal 8vo. 31s. 6d. boards; £2. 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies, the Music with the Words; the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop. Complete in One Volume, small music size, convenient and legible at the Pianoforte, but more portable than the usual form of Musical publications. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth; or 42s. half-bound in morocco.

Moore's Irish Melodies, the Music with the Words, the *Harmonised Airs* as originally arranged for Two or more Voices; the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop printed with the Words. Complete in One Volume, small music size (imperial 8vo.) uniform with the New Edition (Music and Words) of *Moore's Irish Melodies* with the Symphonies and Accompaniments. [*In the press.*

Moore's Epicurean. New Edition, with the Notes from the Collective Edition of *Moore's Poetical Works*; and a Vignette engraved on Wood from an original Design by D. Maclise, R.A. 16mo. 5s. cloth; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's National Melodies, the Music with the Words: To which are appended a few Airs and Glees which the Author is known to have regarded with especial favour, and was himself accustomed to sing as Single Songs. The latter, in addition to the corrected form in which they have been hitherto published, are now for the first time arranged for One Voice, as sung by Mr. Moore. Complete in One Volume, small music size, uniform with the New Edition (Music and Words) of *Moore's Irish Melodies* with the Symphonies and Accompaniments. [*Just ready.*

Moore.—The Crosses, Altar, and Ornaments, in the Churches of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico: A concise Report of the Proceedings and Judgments in the Cases of Westerton *v.* Liddell, Horne, and others, and Beal *v.* Liddell, Parke, and Evans: as heard and determined by the Consistory Court of London, the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Judicial Committee of H.M. Most Hon. Privy Council. By Edmund F. Moore, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 12s. cloth.

Morell. — Elements of Psychology: Part I., containing the Analysis of the Intellectual Powers. By J. D. Morell, M.A., One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Morning Clouds. [A book of practical ethics, in form of letters of counsel, encouragement, and sympathy, specially addressed to young women on their entrance into life.] Post 8vo. 7s.

Moseley. — The Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. By H. Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., Canon of Bristol, &c. Second Edition, enlarged; with numerous Corrections and Woodcuts. 8vo. 24s.

Memoirs and Letters of the late Colonel Arbine S. H. Mountain, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India. Edited by Mrs. Mountain. With a Portrait drawn on Stone by R. J. Lane, A.E.R.A. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Mure.—A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece. By William Mure, of Caldwell. Second Edition. Vols. I. to III. 8vo. price 36s.; Vol. IV. 15s.; and Vol. V. price 18s.

Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography, comprising a complete Description of the Earth: Exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil, and Social State of All Nations. Second Edition; with 82 Maps, and upwards of 1,000 other Woodcuts. 8vo. 60s.

Neale.—The Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity contrasted in the Last Hours of Remarkable Persons. By the Rev. ERSKINE NEALE, M.A. New Editions. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Normanby (Marquis of).—A Year of Revolution. From a Journal kept in Paris in the Year 1848. By the MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo.

Oldacre.—The Last of the Old Squires. A Sketch. By CEDRIC OLDACRE, Esq., of Sax-Normanbury, sometime of Christ Church, Oxon. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Osborn.—Quedah; or, Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters. By Captain SHERARD OSBORN, R.N., C.B., Author of *Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal*, and of the *Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage*. With a coloured Chart and tinted Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Osborn.—The Discovery of the North-West Passage by H.M.S. *Investigator*, Captain R. M'CLURE, 1850-1854. Edited by Captain SHERARD OSBORN, C.B., from the Logs and Journals of Captain R. M'Clure. Second Edition, revised; with Additions to the Chapter on the Hybernation of Animals in the Arctic Regions, a Geological Paper by Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, a Portrait of Captain M'Clure, a coloured Chart, and tinted Illustrations. 8vo. price 15s.

Owen.—Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor to the College. Second Edition, with 235 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Professor Owen's Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844 and 1846. With numerous Woodcuts. VOL. I. 8vo. 14s.

Memoirs of Admiral Parry, the Arctic Navigator. By his Son, the Rev. E. PARRY, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford; Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London. Third Edition; with a Portrait and coloured Chart of the North-West Passage. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Dr. Pereira's Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. *Third Edition*, enlarged and improved from the Author's Materials by A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., and G. O. REES, M.D.: With numerous Woodcuts. Vol. I. 8vo. 28s.; Vol. II. Part I. 21s.; Vol. II. Part II. 24s.

Dr. Pereira's Lectures on Polarised Light, together with a Lecture on the Microscope. 2d Edition, enlarged from Materials left by the Author, by the Rev. B. POWELL, M.A., &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s.

Perry.—The Franks, from their First Appearance in History to the Death of King Pepin. By WALTER C. PERRY, Barrister-at-Law, Doctor in Philosophy and Master of Arts in the University of Göttingen. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Peschel's Elements of Physics. Translated from the German, with Notes, by E. WEST. With Diagrams and Woodcuts. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

Ida Pfeiffer's Lady's Second Journey round the World: From London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Ceram, the Moluccas, &c., California, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Phillips's Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy. A New Edition, with extensive Alterations and Additions, by H. J. BROOKE, F.R.S., F.G.S.; and W. H. MILLER, M.A., F.G.S. With numerous Wood Engravings. Post 8vo. price 18s.

Phillips.—A Guide to Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Fourth Edition, corrected to the Present Time; with 4 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Phillips.—Figures and Descriptions of the Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset: observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. 8vo. with 60 Plates, 9s.

Piesse's Art of Perfumery, and Methods of Obtaining the Odours of Plants; with Instructions for the Manufacture of Perfumes for the Handkerchief, Scented Powders, Odorous Vinegars, Dentifrices, Pomatums, Cosmétiques, Perfumed Soap, &c.; and an Appendix on the Colours of Flowers, Artificial Fruit Essences, &c. *Second Edition*, revised and improved; with 46 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Captain Portlock's Report on the Geology of the County of Londonderry, and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh, examined and described under the Authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. 8vo. with 48 Plates, 24s.

Powell.—Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 12s. 6d.

Powell.—Christianity without Judaism. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. F.G.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo. uniform with the Author's Essays on the *Unity of Worlds and of Nature*. [*Just ready.*

Powell.—The Order of Nature: Considered with Reference to the Claims of Revelation. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. F.G.S. Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo. uniform with the Author's Essays on the *Unity of Worlds and of Nature*. [*Just ready.*

Pycroft's Course of English Reading, adapted to every taste and capacity: With Literary Anecdotes. New and cheaper Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Quatrefages (A. De).—Rambles of a Naturalist on the Coasts of France, Spain, and Sicily. By A. De Quatrefages, Member of the Institute. Translated with the Author's sanction and co-operation by E. C. OTTÉ, Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of St. Andrew's. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

Raikes.—A Portion of the Journal kept by THOMAS RAIKES, Esq., from 1831 to 1847: Comprising Reminiscences of Social and Political Life in London and Paris during that period. Vols. I. and II. (*Second Edition*), post 8vo. 21s.; Vols. III. and IV. with *Index*, completing the work, price 21s.

Reade.—The Poetical Works of John Edmund Reade. New Edition, revised and corrected; with Additional Poems. 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. 20s.

Dr. Reece's Medical Guide: Comprising a complete Modern Dispensatory, and a Practical Treatise on the distinguishing Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Cure, and Palliation of the Diseases incident to the Human Frame. Seventeenth Edition, corrected and enlarged by the Author's Son, Dr. H. REECE, M.R.C.S., &c. 8vo. 12s.

Rich's Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon; Forming a Glossary of all the Words representing Visible Objects connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and Every-Day Life of the Ancients. With about 2,000 Woodcuts from the Antique. Post 8vo. 21s.

Richardson.—Fourteen Years' Experience of Cold Water: Its Uses and Abuses. By Captain M. RICHARDSON, late of the 4th Light Dragoons. Post 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 6s.

Horsemanship; or, the Art of Riding and Managing a Horse, adapted to the Guidance of Ladies and Gentlemen on the Road and in the Field: With Instructions for Breaking-in Colts and Young Horses. By Captain RICHARDSON, late of the 4th Light Dragoons. With 5 Plates. Square crown 8vo. 14s.

Household Prayers for Four Weeks; With additional Prayers for Special Occasions. To which is added a Course of Scripture Reading for Every Day in the Year. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Philip's, Leckhampton. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Riddle's Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary, for the use of Colleges and Schools. *New* and cheaper *Edition*, revised and corrected. 8vo. 21s.

Separately { The English-Latin Dictionary, 7s. / The Latin-English Dictionary, 15s.

Riddle's Diamond Latin-English Dictionary. A Guide to the Meaning, Quality, and right Accentuation of Latin Classical Words. Royal 32mo. 4s.

Riddle's Copious and Critical Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. William Freund. New *and cheaper* Edition. Post 4to. 31s. 6d.

Rivers's Rose-Amateur's Guide; containing ample Descriptions of all the fine leading variety of Roses, regularly classed in their respective Families; their History and Mode of Culture. Sixth Edition, corrected and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Dr. E. Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon to the Greek Testament. A New Edition, revised and in great part re-written. 8vo. 18s.

Mr. Henry Rogers's Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. Second *and cheaper* Edition, with Additions. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

Dr. Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases classified and arranged so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Fifth Edition, revised and improved. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ronalds's Fly-Fisher's Entomology: With coloured Representation, of the Natural and Artificial Insects and a few Observations and Instructions on Trout and Grayling Fishing. *Fifth Edition*, thoroughly revised by an Experienced Fly-Fisher; with 20 new coloured Plates. 8vo. 14s.

Rowton's Debater: A Series of complete Debates, Outlines of Debates, and Questions for Discussion; with ample References to the best Sources of Information. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

The Saints our Example. By the Author of *Letters to my Unknown Friends*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Scharf.—Year by Year: A Date-Book of Reference for Simultaneous Events in Art connected with Science and Literature, including the Names of the most prominent Patrons and Potentates from the Earliest Christian Records to the Year 1600; extended, in Notes of leading Events and Personages, to the end of the Eighteenth Century. By GEORGE SCHARF, Jun., F.S.A. and F.R.S.L. [*In the press.*

Scherzer.—Travels in the Free States of Central America: Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. By Dr. CARL SCHERZER. With a coloured Map. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

Dr. L. Schmitz's History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Taking of Corinth by the Romans, B.C. 146, mainly based upon Bishop Thirlwall's History. *Fourth Edition*, with Supplementary Chapters on the Literature and the Arts of Ancient Greece; also a Map of Athens and 137 Woodcuts designed from the Antique by G. Scharf, jun., F.S.A. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

THIS is a new and thoroughly revised and improved edition of Dr. Schmitz's school abridgment of Bishop Thirlwall's history of Greece. The supplementary chapters on the literature and the arts of ancient Greece have been entirely rewritten. 'The 'want of an ably-di-'gested history of 'Greece for the use of 'young scholars was 'long felt to be both a 'shame to our litera-'ture and a disparage-'ment to our learning. 'Three editions of Dr. 'L. Schmitz's history 'prove its acceptabili-'ty.'—*John Bull.* 'We 'direct attention to 'this edition on ac-'count of some im-'portant modifica-'tions which greatly 'enhance its value and 'attractions.'—*Scotsman.*

Scrivenor's History of the Iron Trade, from the Earliest Records to the Present Period. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.—An ABRIDGMENT, in 16mo. price 2s. 6d.

The Sermon in the Mount. Printed by C. Whittingham, uniformly with the *Thumb Bible*; bound and clasped. 64mo. 1s. 6d.

Sewell.—Amy Herbert. By a Lady. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Sewell.—The Earl's Daughter. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 2 vols. 9s.

Sewell.—Gertrude: A Tale. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 6s.

Sewell.—Margaret Percival. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited by Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 2 vols. 12s.

By the same Author, New Editions.

Ivors. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Cleve Hall. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Katharine Ashton. 2 vols. 12s.

The Experience of Life. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Laneton Parsonage: A Tale for Children, on the Practical Use of a portion of the Church Catechism. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Readings for every Day in Lent: Compiled from the Writings of Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation: Compiled from the Works of Writers of the Early and of the English Church. New *and cheaper* Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 4s.

Bowdler's Family Shakspeare: In which nothing is *added* to the Original Text; but those words and expressions are *omitted* which cannot with propriety be read aloud. Illustrated with 36 Vignettes engraved on Wood from original Designs by

G. Cooke, R.A.	*T. Stothard, R.A.*
R. Cooke,	*H. Thomson, R.A.*
H. Howard, R.A.	*R. Westall, R.A.*
H. Singleton,	and
R. Smirke, R.A.	*R. Woodforde, R.A.*

The *Library Edition*, in One Volume, medium 8vo. price 21s.; a *Pocket Edition*, in 6 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 5s. each.

Sharp's New British Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands and narrow Seas: Comprising concise Descriptions of about Sixty Thousand Places, Seats, Natural Features, and Objects of Note, founded on the best authorities. 2 vols. 8vo. price £2. 16s.

Short Whist; its Rise, Progress, and Laws: With Observations to make any one a Whist-Player. Containing also the Laws of Piquet, Cassino, Ecarté, Cribbage, Backgammon. By Major A. New Edition, to which are added, Precepts for Tyros, by Mrs. B. Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

Sinclair.—The Journey of Life. By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of *The Business of Life*. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Sir Roger de Coverley. From the Spectator. With Notes and Illustrations, by W. HENRY WILLS; and 12 Wood Engravings from Designs by F. TAYLER. Second *and cheaper* Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.; or 21s. in morocco by Hayday.—An Edition without Woodcuts, in 16mo. 1s.

The Sketches: Three Tales. By the Authors of *Amy Herbert*, *The Old Man's Home*, and *Hawkstone*. The *Third Edition;* with 6 Illustrations in Aquatint. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Smee's Elements of Electro-Metallurgy. Third Edition, revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged; with Electrotypes and numerous Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Smith (G.)—History of Wes-leyan Methodism: Vol. I. Wesley and his Times. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c.; Author of *Sacred Annals, or Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind*, &c. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Smith (G. V.)—The Prophecies relating to Nineveh and the Assyrians. Translated from the Hebrew, with Historical Introductions and Notes, exhibiting the principal Results of the recent Discoveries. By GEORGE VANCE SMITH, B.A. Post 8vo. with Map, price 10s. 6d.

Smith (J.) — The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul: With Dissertations on the Life and Writings of St. Luke, and the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients. By JAMES SMITH, of Jordanhill, Esq., F.R.S. *Second Edition;* with Charts, Views, and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith. By his Daughter, LADY HOLLAND. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. AUSTIN. *New Edition.* 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's Miscellaneous Works: Including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. Three Editions: —

1. A LIBRARY EDITION (the *Fourth*), in 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 36s.
2. Complete in ONE VOLUME, with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown, 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. bound in calf.
3. Another NEW EDITION, in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Snow. — A Two-Year's Cruise off Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, and in the River Plate. A Narrative of Life in the Southern Seas. By W. PARKER SNOW, late Commander of the Mission Yacht *Allen Gardiner;* Author of "Voyage of the *Prince Albert* in Search of Sir John Franklin." With Charts and Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

Robert Southey's Complete Poetical Works; containing all the Author's last Introductions and Notes. The *Library Edition*, complete in One Volume, with Portraits and Vignette. Medium 8vo. 21s. cloth; 42s. bound in morocco. — Also, the *First collected Edition*, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Vignettes, price 35s.

Select Works of the British Poets; from Chaucer to Lovelace inclusive. With Biographical Sketches [illegible] ROBERT SOUTHEY. Medium 8vo. 18s.

Southey's Correspondence. — Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey, &c. Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex. 4 vols. post 8vo. 42s.

The Life and Correspondence of the late Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A., Vicar of Ardleigh. With Portraits and Landscape Illustrations. 6 vols. post 8vo. 63s.

Southey's Doctor, complete in One Volume. Edited by the Rev. J. W. WARTER, B.D. With Portrait, Vignette, Bust, and coloured Plate. Square crown 8vo. 21s.

Southey's Commonplace-Books, complete in Four Volumes. Edited by the Rev. J. W. WARTER, B.D. 4 vols. square crown 8vo. £3. 18s.

Each *Commonplace-Book*, complete in itself, may be had separately, as follows: —

FIRST SERIES — CHOICE PASSAGES, &c. 18s.

SECOND SERIES — SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. 18s.

THIRD SERIES. — ANALYTICAL READINGS. 21s.

FOURTH SERIES. — ORIGINAL MEMORANDA, &c. 21s.

Southey's Life of Wesley; and Rise and Progress of Methodism. New Edition, with Notes and Additions. Edited by the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 28s.

Spottiswoode. — A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia, in the Autumn of 1856. By WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, M.A., F.R.S. With a Map and numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Stephen. — Lectures on the History of France. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B., LL.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Stephen. — Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography; from The Edinburgh Review. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B., LL.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The Stepping-Stone to Knowledge: Containing upwards of 700 Questions and Answers on Miscellaneous Subjects, adapted to the capacity of Infant Minds. By a MOTHER. New edition, improved. 18mo. 1s.

By the same Author, NEW EDITIONS:—

The STEPPING-STONE to GEOGRAPHY: Questions and Answers on Geographical Subjects. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to ENGLISH HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the History of England. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to BIBLE KNOWLEDGE: Questions and Answers on the Old and New Testaments. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to BIOGRAPHY: Questions and Answers on the Lives of Eminent Men and Women. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to FRENCH PRONUNCIATION and CONVERSATION: Questions and Answers on the French Language. By P. SADLER. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to ENGLISH GRAMMAR: Questions and Answers on English Grammar. By P. SADLER. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to ANIMAL and VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. By MARY SHIELD. 18mo. with Woodcuts, 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to NATURAL HISTORY: Vertebrate or Back-boned Animals. Part I. *Mammalia*; Part II. *Birds, Reptiles*, and *Fishes*. By JAMES OWEN. 18mo. in 2 Parts, price 1s. each.

The STEPPING-STONE to ROMAN HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the History of Rome. By FANNY PARKHURST. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to MUSIC: Questions on the Science; also a short History of Music. By FANNY PARKHURST. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to FRENCH HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the History of France. By a TEACHER. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to GRECIAN HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the History of Greece. By a TEACHER. 18mo. 1s.

The STEPPING-STONE to ASTRONOMY: Questions and Answers on the Earth and the Solar System. By a LADY. 18mo. with Woodcuts, 1s.

Stonehenge.—The Greyhound: Being a Treatise on the Art of Breeding, Rearing, and Training Greyhounds for Public Running; their Diseases and Treatment: Containing also Rules for the Management of Coursing Meetings, and for the Decision of Courses. By STONEHENGE. With Frontispiece and Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo. 21s.

Stow.—The Training System, Moral Training School, and Normal Seminary for preparing Schoolmasters and Governesses. By DAVID STOW, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Glasgow Normal Free Seminary. Tenth Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts Post 8vo. 6s.

Strickland.—Lives of the Queens of England. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Dedicated, by express permission, to Her Majesty. Embellished with Portraits of every Queen, engraved from the most authentic sources. Complete in 8 vols. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.—Any Volume may be had *separately* to complete Sets.

Symington.—The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life. By A. J. SYMINGTON. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, Knt., C.B., F.R.S., late Surveyor of the Navy. Published with the sanction of his Executors, as directed by his Will; and edited by J. A. SHARP. 8vo. with Plates and Wood Engravings. [*In the press.*

Taylor.—Loyola: and Jesuitism in its Rudiments. By ISAAC TAYLOR. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Taylor.—Wesley and Methodism. By ISAAC TAYLOR. Post 8vo. Portrait, 10s. 6d.

Thacker's Courser's Annual Remembrancer and Stud-Book: Being an Alphabetical Return of the Running at all Public Coursing Clubs in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the Season 1856-7; with the *Pedigrees* (as far as received) of the Dogs. By ROBERT ABRAM WELSH, Liverpool. 8vo. 21s.

*** Published annually in *October*.

Thirlwall. — The History of Greece. By the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S (the Rev. Connop Thirlwall). An improved Library Edition; with Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. £3.—An Edition in 8 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 28s.

Thomas. — Historical Notes relative to the History of England; embracing the Period from the Accession of King Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne inclusive (1509 to 1714): Designed as a book of instant Reference for the purpose of ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and in Manuscripts. The Names of Persons and Events mentioned in History within the above period placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, with Dates; and the Authority from whence taken given in each case, whether from printed History or from Manuscripts. By F. S. THOMAS, Secretary of the Public Record Department. 3 vols. royal 8vo. £2.

Thomson's Seasons. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated with 77 fine Wood Engravings from Designs by Members of the Etching Club. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 36s. bound in morocco.

Thomson (the Rev. Dr.) —An Outline of the necessary Laws of Thought: A Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. *Fourth Edition*, carefully revised. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Thomson's Tables of Interest, at Three, Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cent., from One Pound to Ten Thousand, and from 1 to 365 Days, in a regular progression of single Days; with Interest at all the above Rates, from One to Twelve Months, and from One to Ten Years. Also, numerous other Tables of Exchange, Time, and Discounts. New Edition. 12mo. 8s.

Thornbury.—Shakspeare's England; or, Sketches of Social History during the Reign of Elizabeth. By G. W. THORNBURY, Author of *History of the Buccaneers*, &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

The Thumb Bible; or, Verbum Sempiternum. By J. TAYLOR. Being an Epitome of the Old and New Testaments in English Verse. Reprinted from the Edition of 1693; bound and clasped. 64mo. 1s. 6d.

Bishop Tomline's Introduction to the Study of the Bible: Containing Proofs of the Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures; a Summary of the History of the Jews; an Account of the Jewish Sects; and a brief Statement of Contents of several Books of the *Old Testament*. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Tooke.—History of Prices, and of the State of the Circulation, during the Nine Years from 1848 to 1856 inclusive. Forming Vols. V. and VI. of Tooke's *History of Prices from* 1792 *to the Present Time*; and comprising a copious Index to the whole of the Six Volumes. By THOMAS TOOKE, F.R.S. and WILLIAM NEWMARCH. 2 vols. 8vo. 52s. 6d.

Townsend.—Modern State Trials revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. By W. C. TOWNSEND, Esq., M.A., Q.C. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Trollope. — Barchester Towers. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Trollope. — The Warden. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the World, attempted to be Philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. New Edition, edited by the Rev. S. TURNER. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Sharon Turner's History of England during the Middle Ages; Comprising the Reigns from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Henry VIII. Fifth Edition, revised by the Rev. S. TURNER. 4 vols. 8vo. 50s.

Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. Seventh Edition, revised by the Rev. S. TURNER. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Dr. Turton's Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of Great Britain. New Edition, thoroughly revised and brought up to the Present Time. Edited by Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the Zoological Department in the British Museum. Crown 8vo. with coloured Plates.

[*In the press.*

THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY,

Complete in 102 Parts, price 1s. each: Comprising books of valuable information and acknowledged merit, in a form adapted for reading while Travelling, and also of a character that renders them worthy of preservation. The 102 Parts, each of which may be had separately, price One Shilling, comprise:—

1. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on WARREN HASTINGS.
2. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on LORD CLIVE.
3. LONDON in 1850 and 1851. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.
4. SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. From the *Spectator*.
5. WILLIAM PITT and the EARL OF CHATHAM. By Lord MACAULAY.

6—7. LAING'S RESIDENCE in NORWAY.

8. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on RANKE and GLADSTONE.

9—10. IDA PFEIFFER'S LADY'S VOYAGE round the WORLD.

11—12. EOTHEN, or TRACES of TRAVEL from the EAST.

13. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on ADDISON and WALPOLE.

14—15. HUC'S TRAVELS in TARTARY, THIBET, and CHINA.

16—17. THOMAS HOLCROFT'S MEMOIRS.

18. The Earl of CARLISLE'S LECTURES and ADDRESSES.

19—20. WERNE'S AFRICAN WANDERINGS.

21—22. Mrs. JAMESON'S SKETCHES in CANADA.

23. HOPE'S BRITTANY and the BIBLE.

24. The NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION. By Dr. KEMP.

25. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on LORD BACON.

26. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, &c. By Dr. G. WILSON.

27—28. JERRMANN'S PICTURES from ST. PETERSBURG.

29—30. The Rev. G. R. GLEIG'S LEIPSIC CAMPAIGN.

31. MEMOIR of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

32—33. The AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

34—35. Sir EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE of his SHIPWRECK.

36. Lord JEFFREY'S ESSAYS on SWIFT and RICHARDSON.

37. RANKE'S FERDINAND I. and MAXIMILIAN II.

38—39. MEMOIRS of a MAITRE-D'ARMES. By ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

40. LORD BYRON and the COMIC DRAMATISTS. By Lord MACAULAY.

41. MARSHAL TURENNE. By the Rev. T. O. COCKAYNE, M.A.

42—43. OUR COAL-FIELDS and OUR COAL-PITS.

44. BARROW'S TOUR on the CONTINENT in 1852.

45. SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS. By R. FERGUSON.

46. GIRONIERE'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

47. TURKEY and CHRISTENDOM.

48. CONFESSIONS of a WORKING MAN. By EMILE SOUVESTRE.

49. HOPE'S CHASE in BRITTANY.

50. The LOVE STORY from SOUTHEY'S *DOCTOR*.

51. An ATTIC PHILOSOPHER in PARIS. By E. SOUVESTRE.

52. Lord MACAULAY'S SPEECHES on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

53. The RUSSIANS of the SOUTH. By SHIRLEY BROOKS.

54. INDICATIONS of INSTINCT. By Dr. LINDLEY KEMP.

55—56. LANMAN'S ADVENTURES in the WILDS of NORTH AMERICA.

57-58-59. DE CUSTINE'S RUSSIA.

60. DURRIEU'S MOROCCO.

61—62. SELECTIONS from SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS.

63. SCHAMYL, the CHIEFTAIN of the CAUCASUS.

64. RUSSIA and TURKEY. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.

65—66. LAING'S NOTES of a TRAVELLER in GERMANY, &c.

67. ESSAY on MORMONISM.

68—69. MILES'S RAMBLES in ICELAND.

70. CHESTERFIELD and SELWYN. By A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C.

71—72. SELECTIONS from SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS.

73. ARCTIC VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES. By Miss F. MAYNE.

74—75. CORNWALL: its MINES, MINERS, and SCENERY.

76—77. DEFOE and CHURCHILL. By Mr. J. FORSTER.

78. FRANCIS ARAGO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Translated by the Rev. BADEN POWELL.

79-80-81. GREGOROVIUS'S CORSICA. Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A.

82. PRINTING: its Antecedents, Origin, and Results. By Mr. A. STARK.

83—84. LIFE with the ZULUS of NATAL. By G. H. MASON.

85. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on FREDERIC THE GREAT.

86—87. FORESTER'S RAMBLES in NORWAY in 1848 and 1849.

88. BAINES'S VISIT to the VAUDOIS of PIEDMONT.

89. SPENCER'S RAILWAY MORALS and RAILWAY POLICY.

90. HUBLEY'S PICTURES from CUBA.

91—92. HUTCHINSON'S NIGER, TSHADDA, and BINUE EXPLORATION.

93—94. WILBERFORCE'S BRAZIL and the SLAVE TRADE.

95. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on HALLAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.

96—97. VON TSCHUDI'S SKETCHES of NATURE in the ALPS.

98—99. Lord MACAULAY'S ESSAY on BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON; with Mrs. PIOZZI'S ANECDOTES of DR. JOHNSON.

100. AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC.

101-102. Mr. ROGERS'S ESSAY on THOMAS FULLER, and SELECTIONS from his WRITINGS.

THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY.

Complete 50 Volumes, price 2s. 6d. each: Comprising books of valuable information and acknowledged merit, in a form adapted for reading while Travelling, and also of a character that renders them worthy of preservation. The 50 Volumes, any of which may be had separately, comprise:—

VOL.		s.	d.
1.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on WARREN HASTINGS and LORD CLIVE	2	6
2.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on PITT & CHATHAM, RANKE & GLADSTONE	2	6
3.	LAING'S RESIDENCE in NORWAY	2	6
4.	IDA PFEIFFER'S LADY'S VOYAGE ROUND the WORLD	2	6
5.	EOTHEN; or, TRACES of TRAVEL from the EAST	2	6
6.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on ADDISON, WALPOLE, and LORD BACON	2	6
7.	HUC'S TRAVELS in TARTARY and THIBET	2	6
8.	THOMAS HOLCROFT'S MEMOIRS	2	6
9.	WERNE'S AFRICAN WANDERINGS	2	6
10.	MRS. JAMESON'S SKETCHES in CANADA	2	6
11.	JERRMANN'S PICTURES from ST. PETERSBURG	2	6
12.	The Rev. G. R. GLEIG'S LEIPSIC CAMPAIGN	2	6
13.	HUGHES'S AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	2	6
14.	SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S SHIPWRECK	2	6
15.	ALEXANDRE DUMAS'S MEMOIRS of a MAITRE-D'ARMES	2	6
16.	OUR COAL-FIELDS and OUR COAL-PITS	2	6
17.	M'CULLOCH'S LONDON and GIRONIERE'S PHILIPPINES	2	6
18.	SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY and SOUTHEY'S LOVE STORY	2	6
19.	LORD CARLISLE'S LECTURES and ADDRESSES; and JEFFREY'S ESSAYS on SWIFT and RICHARDSON	2	6
20.	HOPE'S BIBLE in BRITTANY, and CHASE in BRITTANY	2	6
21.	The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH and NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION	2	6
22.	MEMOIR of DUKE of WELLINGTON; & LIFE of MARSHAL TURENNE	2	6
23.	RANKE'S FERDINAND & MAXIMILIAN; & TURKEY & CHRISTENDOM	2	6
24.	BARROW'S CONTINENTAL TOUR; and FERGUSON'S SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS	2	6
25.	SOUVESTRE'S ATTIC PHILOSOPHER in PARIS; and WORKING MAN'S CONFESSIONS	2	6
26.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on LORD BYRON and the COMIC DRAMATISTS and his SPEECHES on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM	2	6
27.	SHIRLEY BROOKS'S RUSSIANS of the SOUTH; and Dr. KEMP'S INDICATIONS of INSTINCT	2	6
28.	LANMAN'S ADVENTURES in the WILDS of NORTH AMERICA	2	6
29.	RUSSIA. By the MARQUIS De CUSTINE	3	6
30.	SELECTIONS from the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS, Vol. I.	2	6
31.	BODENSTEDT and WAGNER'S SCHAMYL; and M'CULLOCH'S RUSSIA and TURKEY	2	6
32.	LAING'S NOTES of a TRAVELLER, First Series	2	6
33.	DURRIEU'S MOROCCO; and An ESSAY on MORMONISM	2	6
34.	RAMBLES in ICELAND. By PLINY MILES	2	6
35.	SELECTIONS from the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS, Vol. II.	2	6
36.	HAYWARD'S ESSAYS on CHESTERFIELD and SELWYN; and MAYNE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES	2	6
37.	CORNWALL: its MINES, MINERS, and SCENERY	2	6
38.	DANIEL DE FOE & CHARLES CHURCHILL. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq.	2	6
39.	GREGOROVIUS'S CORSICA. Translated by R. MARTINEAU, M.A.	3	6
40.	FRANCIS ARAGO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Transl. by Rev. B. POWELL PRINTING: Its ANTECEDENTS, ORIGIN, & RESULTS. By A. STARK	2	6
41.	MASON'S LIFE with the ZULUS of NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	2	6
42.	FORESTER'S RAMBLES in NORWAY	2	6
43.	BAINES'S VISIT to the VAUDOIS of PIEDMONT SPENCER'S RAILWAY MORALS and RAILWAY POLICY	2	6
44.	HUTCHINSON'S NIGER, TSHADDA, and BINUE EXPLORATION	2	6
45.	WILBERFORCE'S BRAZIL and the SLAVE-TRADE	2	6
46.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on FREDERIC the GREAT and HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	2	6
47.	VON TSCHUDI'S SKETCHES of NATURE in the ALPS	2	6
48.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on CROKER'S EDITION of BOSWELL'S *LIFE of JOHNSON*: With Mrs. PIOZZI'S ANECDOTES of Dr. JOHNSON	2	6
49.	HURLBUT'S PICTURES from CUBA; and AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC	2	6
50.	Mr. ROGERS'S ESSAY on THOMAS FULLER, and SELECTIONS from his WRITINGS	2	6

The Traveller's Library: A Collection of original Works well adapted for *Travellers* and *Emigrants*, for *School-room Libraries*, the *Libraries of Mechanics' Institutions*, *Young Men's Libraries*, the *Libraries of Ships*, and similar purposes. The separate volumes are suited for *School Prizes*, *Presents to Young People*, and for general instruction and entertainment. The Series comprises fourteen of the most popular of Lord Macaulay's *Essays*, and his *Speeches* on Parliamentary Reform. The department of Travels contains some account of eight of the principal countries of Europe, as well as travels in four districts of Africa, in four of America, and in three of Asia. Madame Pfeiffer's *First Journey round the World* is included; and a general account of the *Australian Colonies*. In Biography and History will be found Lord Macaulay's Biographical Sketches of *Warren Hastings*, *Clive*, *Pitt*, *Walpole*, *Bacon*, and others; besides Memoirs of *Wellington*, *Turenne*, *F. Arago*, &c.; an Essay on the Life and Genius of *Thomas Fuller*, with Selections from his Writings, by Mr. Henry Rogers; and a history of the *Leipsic Campaign*, by Mr. Gleig,—which is the only separate account of this remarkable campaign. Works of Fiction did not come within the plan of the TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY; but the *Confessions of a Working Man*, by Souvestre, which is indeed a fiction founded on fact, has been included, and has been read with unusual interest by many of the working classes, for whose use it is especially recommended. Dumas's story of the *Maître d'Armes*, though in form a work of fiction, gives a striking picture of an episode in the history of Russia. Amongst the works on Science and Natural Philosophy, a general view of Creation is embodied in Dr. Kemp's *Natural History of Creation*; and in his *Indications of Instinct* remarkable facts in natural history are collected. Dr. Wilson has contributed a popular account of the *Electric Telegraph*. In the volumes on the *Coal-Fields*, and on the Tin and other Mining Districts of *Cornwall*, is given an account of the mineral wealth of England, the habits and manners of the miners, and the scenery of the surrounding country. It only remains to add, that among the Miscellaneous Works are a Selection of the best Writings of the Rev. Sydney Smith; Lord Carlisle's *Lectures and Addresses*; an account of *Mormonism*, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare; an exposition of *Railway* management and mismanagement by Mr. Herbert Spencer; an account of the Origin and Practice of *Printing*, by Mr. Stark; and an account of *London*, by Mr. M'Culloch.—To be had, in *complete Sets only*, at £5. 5s. per Set, bound in cloth and lettered.

☞ *The Traveller's Library* may also be had as originally issued in 102 parts, 1s. each, forming 50 vols. 2s. 6d. each; or any separate parts or volumes.

Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. Fourth Edition, much enlarged; most of the Articles being entirely re-written, and many new Articles added. With nearly 1,600 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 60s.

Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology. Translated from the Second Dutch Edition by the Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge; with additional References furnished by the Author. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. *Invertebrate Animals*; with 15 Plates of Figures. 8vo. 30s.

Vehse.—Memoirs of the Court, Aristocracy, and Diplomacy of Austria. By Dr. E. VEHSE. Translated from the German by FRANZ DEMMLER. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Von Tempsky.—Mitla: a Narrative of Incidents and Personal Adventures on a Journey in Mexico and Guatemala in the Years 1853 and 1854: With Observations on the Modes of Life in those Countries. By G. F. VON TEMPSKY. Edited by J. S. BELL, Author of *Journal of a Residence in Circassia in the Years* 1836 *to* 1839. With Illustrations in Chromolithography and Engravings on Wood. 8vo.
[*In the press.*

Wade.—England's Greatness: Its Rise and Progress in Government, Laws, Religion, and Social Life; Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; Science, Literature and Arts, from the Earliest Period to the Peace of Paris. By JOHN WADE, Author of the *Cabinet Lawyer*, &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THIS work is *not* an abridgment of British history, or a brief narrative of political transactions with which most people are familiar; but a condensed embodiment, in spirit and form, of national development as characterised by its remarkable epochs, illustrated by individual traits and memorable transitions, and exemplified in the contemporary spread of intellectual art, industry, and social life.

Waterton.—Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology. By C. WATERTON, Esq. With an Autobiography of the Author, and Views of Walton Hall. New and cheaper Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 5s. each.

Waterton's Essays on Natural History. Third Series; with a Continuation of the Autobiography, and a Portrait of the Author. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.